THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X--No. 117. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Nov. 3.

Earthquake Shocks in England--Reverdy Johnson on the K. K. K.--Another Statement by Von Beust--Condition and Prospects of Religion in Spain.

General Continental News

By an arrival at New York yesterday we have European advices to November 3.

ENGLAND.

Remarkable Letter from Reverdy Johnson.

The London *Daily News* of the 3d published the following letter from Mr. Johnson:—

Sir:—As the report respecting the condition of the State of Texas in your New York correspondent's letter (which appeared in your columns on the 16th inst.) has been copied in other journals, thereby attracting much attention and creating distrust in the minds of those interested in emigration to Texas, we have to request that you will insert the accompanying letter from the American Minister.

We are, etc., PATTON, VICKERS & Co., Agents for Liverpool and Texas Steamship Company.

No. 25 Water street, Liverpool, Oct. 31.

No. 4 UPPER PORTLAND PLACE, Oct. 30.—SIR:—The letter from New York published in the *Daily News* of the 16th inst., to which your note of the 16th inst. calls my attention, I have read. As its statements are calculated to injure the interests of Texas, and as I am satisfied that they are unfounded, I feel bound to comply with your request. I left the United States on the 1st of August, and for years immediately preceding was a member of the United States Senate. In that capacity it was my duty to inform myself of the condition of the Southern States, and this I did from sources upon which I knew that full reliance could be placed; and the knowledge thus obtained enables me to say that the statements in the letter referred to are unfounded. That there are acts of violence in that State is no doubt true, but not more, I believe, than occur in either of the other States, or in any other country. I have no doubt, therefore, that emigrants into the State will be as safe as in any other part of the Union. I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

REVERDY JOHNSON.

J. J. Vickers, Esq., No. 22 Leadenhall street, E. C.

The following is the passage of our correspondent's letter referred to in the foregoing communications:—

"The accounts from the South do not change materially. In TEXAS society may be said to be dissolved, at least outside one or two of the larger towns. The only safety for anybody is to be found inside the quarters of the Federal troops, and they hold simply the ground they encamp on. The whole State is in the hands of mobs, who murder and burn houses at their will; and they, too, act under no recognized head, or in accordance with any fixed plan. This would be more dreadful if it were much of a change, but it is not—things were as bad as this during the war, and not very much better before it."

Our New York correspondent, it will be seen, was not writing for or against any land or emigration scheme, but simply summarising the latest current intelligence. Mr. Johnson's contradiction, therefore, does not so much concern him as the American press. Since, however, the question has been raised, we will observe that our New York correspondent's trustworthiness does not need the certificate of any foreign minister; and Mr. Johnson's new-found friends in England can tell him that our countrymen would have been richer by some millions at the present moment if they had heeded his truthful reports in time past, when gentlemen from the Southern States were, as now, endeavoring to entangle them in their doubtful schemes. Our New York correspondent knows the whole South by observation and travel, and, with all due respect to Mr. Johnson, we believe that the paragraph just quoted from his letter contains a true and faithful description of the state of Texas at the present time. Bearing in mind the claims of Louisiana, where, on the 16th ult., in St. Mary's parish, a sheriff was shot in his hotel and a magistrate in the streets—of Arkansas, where, on the 15th ult., a deputy sheriff was killed at Pine Bluff—of South Carolina, where, on the 16th, a Senator was shot by three men as he was standing on the platform of a railroad station in the Abbeville district—bearing all this in mind, we say, we are still compelled to think that Texas excels them all as the most lawless and barbarous country in the world where the pretense of civilization is kept up. We do not know whether Messrs. Patton, Vickers & Co. are Englishmen, but as such we earnestly warn our countrymen against being induced by foreign misrepresentation to carry their capital and energy to a country where organized ruffianism exists.

Earthquake Shocks.

The London *Times* of the 2d instant says:—

Shortly after 10·30 on Friday night a distinct shock of earthquake was felt in many places in the west of England and in South Wales. The unusual sensation lasted for about a couple of seconds, and is presumed to have been occasioned by what is termed an earth-wave. Five years ago (in October, 1863) a similar shock occurred, which was felt throughout a considerable part of the west of England.

The shock on Friday last was felt in Worcester and numerous towns and villages on the western bank of the Severn, up to the boundaries of the county on that side. The incidents appear to have varied considerably. In some situations it was so slight as hardly to be perceptible, while in others the witnesses described it as even more severe than that which was experienced in 1863. It appears pretty certain that persons who happened to be in the upper chambers of their houses did not experience the effects of the shock so acutely as those who were at the time in the basement. Many persons who had retired to rest, and were undisturbed by it, were incredulous when informed of the fact by their neighbors, until corroborative evidence was accumulated from all quarters. The time when the shock was perceived was, as near as can be ascertained, 10·40 o'clock. The night was cloudy but light, the moon being nearly at the full. The indications of the earthquake were various. Some persons describe it as a trembling of the earth, as if a laden wagon was passing along the street; others imagined some animal had got into their bedroom and was scampering about the floor. The motion of articles of furniture, the jingling of glasses, and the oscillation of beds were very common. Most of the reports agree that these indications were accompanied by a noise like that of a high wind, or of a vehicle or train passing. Reports were brought into Worcester in the course of Saturday from different towns and villages westward, describing the shock in very similar terms. It is a fact, though it may have nothing to do with these phenomena, that up to the time of the shock the weather was cold, but the thermometer rose fifteen degrees on Saturday.

At Merthyr the shock was rather severe, and occurred on Friday night about 10·30. The movement appeared to be from south to north, and continued for three or four seconds. The sky was covered with light, but there were no thunder-clouds. A few minutes before the occurrence there was that strange calm prevalent which has been noticed during the time of a complete eclipse. Great alarm was felt by the inhabitants. At Twynrodyn and other high quarters the people rushed out of the houses, some attributing the shock to explosions underneath in some of the coal or mine pits, but as Merthyr is not undermined, and no mine or coal stratum exists there, this fact was conclusive that the disturbance proceeded from a greater and more mysterious cause. At the time of the occurrence there was a grand procession by torchlight in honor of one of the candidates for representing the borough, and the great swell of the earth and shaking of floors and windows contrasted strangely with the merrymaking going on in the valley.

SPAIN.

Religious Prospects.

The Madrid correspondent of the London *Times* writes on the 29th ult:—

It seems clear to me that not only in Spain, but in all European countries, the religious question requires a different solution from that mere toleration which, to a certain extent, has been for many years admitted in Rome itself. Religious freedom must be a right, not a favor. Without unbounded freedom of faith and worship there can be no other freedom. Such is the principle unanimously put forward by the Spanish people, as represented by all the interpreters of public opinion on the very outbreak of the revolutionary movement. I do not know how far that principle may be followed up to its utmost consequences; but I think that, without its full development, the whole scheme of national emancipation is likely to turn out a chimera. Whatever Spain is, the priests have made it. If Spain is to be anything different, the work of the priests must be undone; men must be allowed full freedom to undo the priests' work. There must be not only freedom of conscience and freedom of worship, but freedom of inquiry, freedom of propagandism, freedom of proselytism. All creeds must rest on a footing of perfect equality. Spain has sunk too low in her abject superstition to be saved by any such compromises as have been adopted in France, Belgium, or Italy. We must not be surprised if there are men here who cry for religious liberty as it exists in the United States of America, or at least for liberty as in England.

Can this country bear so much light out of so much darkness? The Junta of Barcelona has intimated to the Archbishop that, as freedom of worship has been proclaimed, every religious ceremony out of doors must be discontinued; every sect and denomination must perform its rites within the buildings destined to its special uses. In Madrid and other cities the images at the street corners, with the oil lamps dimly burning before them night and day, are fast disappearing. It may be mere accident, but I have not for nearly a month met the Holy Sacrament, with bell, and book, and candle, on my way along the Madrid thoroughfares. It is not long since the tinkling of that bell used to throw a whole neighborhood into consternation, when the words "*Pasa Dios!*" were the signal for every man to get out of the way, those who tarried behind being compelled to interrupt all business and traffic, to prostrate themselves on the ground, and even to alight from their carriages, give up their seats to the priests, and follow on foot. Such were, up to yesterday, the rights and privileges of the dominant Church. Are we going to change all that? Are Spaniards willing to give up all the pageantries of their processions and the gorgeous trappings of the *Corpus Domini?* And is the work of demolition this time going so far as to preclude all possibility of reconstruction? There is no doubt that the decree providing for the suppression of monastic orders is nowhere suffered to remain a dead letter. There are 15,000 workmen in the employment of the Madrid municipality at the present moment, and few of them have any other task than levelling the old nests of monks and nuns with the ground. The work of destruction is not altogether unsparing and indiscriminate, but it will be so thorough as to prevent the possibility of the old edifice again rising from its ruins.

AUSTRIA.

Baron Von Beust's Explanations.

From L'Independance Belge.

In a circular of Baron Beust, dated Oct. 30, which our Paris correspondent says was communicated to him, the Chancellor of the Empire declares that he spoke before the Military Committee not as a Minister, but simply in his character of deputy. The reports of the debates of the Committee, which are not taken down by short-hand writers, are not generally trustworthy. Baron Beust did not by any means use the alarming language attributed to him. While indicating the usefulness of the reorganization of the army, he touched far less upon the aspect of foreign politics than upon the necessity of demonstrating the solidity of the new internal organization of Austria. He observed that if the Cisleithan Parliament approved of the bill as adopted by Hungary, it would show that dualism does not exclude the harmony and union of the forces of the different parties of the Empire. He naturally had to cast a glance at the situation of Europe; and, while noting the good relations existing between Austria and the other powers, he remarked that in presence of the armaments of other countries, especially those which had no aggression to fear, it was requisite that Austria should be able to dispose, if necessary, of sufficient military resources. Beyond this he said nothing but what indicated his pacific intentions, and he declared that peace was necessary for the interests of Austria. With regard to Russia, Baron Beust merely alluded to his efforts to render Austria's relations with that power more and more friendly; and, if he did not quite succeed, the fault was not his own, but was in great part due to events which preceded his coming into office. After having stated the good relations which exist between Italy and Austria, he said that if the hostile demonstration against the Austrian Government in Tyrol and at Trieste had not been disavowed as strongly as he could have desired, it was important to take into consideration the interposition of Italy, which prevented her from acting as freely in that matter as would be consistent with the sincerity of her loyal and pacific intentions.

Englishmen and Americans in Dresden.

"An American in Dresden" makes known some singular facts in a letter to the *Times*. The American colony in that city formed the majority of the congregation at the English Church, and contributed largely to its funds, so that the church came to be called "the English and American Church." Under these circumstances the clergyman thought it but proper to introduce a prayer for the President of the United States, after that for the Queen of England and for the King of Saxony. The first time this was done a gentleman interrupted the service with the exclamation, "I thought this was an English Church!" On other days persons left the building when the new prayer was read. The clergyman adhered to his practice, and considerable animosity was roused against him. At length a portion of the congregation seceded, and contrived to obtain authority from the Bishop of London for building a new church to be strictly "English," and, as it seems, high church. Soon, however, the Americans found their way into the new congregation, and the same thing was enacted, although with a different conclusion. The prayer for the President was introduced, some of the English objected, and the clergyman gave way. The *Times* is confident that if the Bishop of London had known the circumstances, instead of authorizing a new church, he would have administered a severe rebuke to such unchristian and almost uncivilized jealousy.

—A balloon in St. Louis is under attachment for a printer's bill.

PARAGUAY.

Spicy Correspondence Between Minister Washburn, Lopez, and Foreign Diplomats.

The Rio Janeiro correspondence of the New York *Herald*, dated October 8, states:—

What every one is now talking of is no longer finance nor even politics. It is the great Washburn correspondence, the greatest diplomatic scandal that has occurred here since the famous Webb and Carystie squabble, to make men wonder and look wise with shrugged insinuations, and to give food for flaming editorials by used up editors famishing for new materials. Unfortunately, however, the documents were all published in Spanish by order of Lopez, and they are so lengthy that it would be impossible to translate them and furnish them for this steamer. But Mr. Washburn has published some letters, written by himself and others, which give the main points of the whole correspondence between him and Benites and Caminos, the Foreign Ministers of Lopez, and show the state of Paraguay under the tyranny and fear of Lopez. With these and the summary of the events to which the correspondence refers, which follows, may be conceived the long diplomatic battle which Mr. Washburn maintained for the inviolability of his house and for the protection of American and other foreign citizens who had taken refuge there when the allied iron-clads were ascending to Asuncion in February last, and the causes of his inability to continue his protection, in consequence of the pressure and threats of Lopez, which culminated at length in accusing him of being the acting spirit in an asserted conspiracy in favor of the allies, in sending him his passports and in seizing when departing two members of his suite—Mr. Porter Bliss, his interpreter, an American citizen, and Mr. George Masterman, an Englishman acting as doctor of the Legation.

Mr. Washburn writes a very long and very elaborate letter to the Hon. William Stuart, her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at Buenos Ayres. This letter was written on the 24th of September, and says:—

SIR—When I left Paraguay on the 12th instant, I regret to inform your excellency that nearly all foreigners in that country, including several of your countrymen, were in prison; and as I am the only person beyond the reach of President Lopez's power who has any personal knowledge of their situation, it seems to be my duty to give such information as I possess to the representatives of the different foreign governments, that, knowing the condition of their unfortunate countrymen, they may take such action as may seem most proper in order to extricate them from their terrible situation. Unless speedy action is taken there may be none left to tell the tale of their annihilation.

Minister Washburn gives an idea of Lopez's merciless treatment of persons at Asuncion after the battle at that place, and states:—

For a time we feared it was the intention of Lopez to cut the throats of all the foreigners, as we knew but little of any arrests at that time of Paraguayans. If they were arrested they were taken off so quietly that we might not hear anything of it for weeks or months. But while the English who had been in the legation were detained in the railway station, the train came in one night at midnight full of prisoners. The English could see nothing, as no light was allowed in the station; but the clanking of the chains, and the sighs and groans of the prisoners, as they were forced from the cars and driven forward towards the bank of the river were distinctly audible. They were all embarked in a steamer for San Fernando before daylight. A few days after I learned that this crowd of prisoners was almost entirely composed of Paraguayans; that nearly every man in the new capital—the judges, clerks, accountants, and all, save the Chief of Police, Sanabria, a man eminently distinguished for his brutality, Benitez, and the Vice-President were the only ones left there, besides policemen and soldiers—that there was a gloom over the place so deep and funeral-like that the women and children scarcely ventured out of their houses, and if they did it was with fear, as if they had just felt the shock of an earthquake, and were in dread of another. For more than fifty years the country has been a Dionysius gallery. It was always the policy of Francia, and of Carlos Antonio Lopez, that everything said should reach the ear of "El Supremo." But in the worst days of Francia the Government was mild and paternal compared with what it has been under this younger Lopez. People have been thrown into prison not only for saying things perfectly innocent, and for not reporting what they had heard, but also for the crime of not reporting what they had not heard. It is made the duty of everybody to be a spy on everybody else, and woe to him whose ears are not open to every word spoken in his presence.

The arrest of all the civil magistrates indicated that it was not the foreigners alone that had made themselves obnoxious to Lopez. But what it was all for no one in my house, as I yet firmly believe, had the least idea. The published correspondence, however, will show that about the 18th or 20th of July the Government suspected, or affected to suspect, a conspiracy, alleging that ex-Minister Berges was a traitor and was in collusion with the enemy, and that under my official seal I had transmitted the correspondence to and fro between the conspirators. I must refer you to the published correspondence to show how they undertook to connect me with the conspiracy, or, at least, as knowing that a revolution was in contemplation. At first it would seem that they were so confident of implicating me that they began to publish the correspondence, but after receiving my letter of the 11th of August, in which I showed so many contradictions in the declarations that had been made by the accused—probably under torture—that they suspended further publications. But it was not in the nature of Lopez to show any magnanimity, or even justice, by acknowledging he had been led into error by false depositions. Men who know him would as soon accuse him of ordinary courage as of magnanimity, and he never was accused of that, except in his own *Semanario*, of which he is virtually the editor. During all this war Lopez has never exposed himself to any personal danger; he has never on a single occasion risked himself in any battle, and while he was at Paso-Pucu he had an immense cave, or rather house, with walls of earth over twenty feet thick, from which he never ventured for weeks together; and at the same time that his organ was filled *ad nausuam* with accounts of the great Lopez leading, with dauntless valor, his legions to victory, he was sitting quaking and quivering in his cave, afraid to venture out lest a ball might reach him. On one occasion, some two years ago, when he was out with his bishop and his staff, a shell struck at a distance of half a mile or more from his Excellency. Instantly the brave Lopez turned and ran like a scared sheep, with his staff, including the Bishop, after him, the latter losing his hat as he fled affrighted after his chief. This is the only instance known of his ever having been in personal danger; he has not even the vulgar merit of personal courage, nor has he any other. His firmness, carried to obstinacy, is the result of personal fear. Many persons, his own people who have escaped from his power, and whose families have been tortured and otherwise persecuted to death, have sent messages to him threatening to kill him at sight should they ever meet him; he, therefore, dares not treat with the enemy, for so many have sworn to pursue him the world will not afford him a refuge if he once has no army between him and his enemies; he knows the country to be lost and ruined; he has no navy, and, in my opinion, not more than one-fifth of the land forces of the enemy. Why the latter do not attack him, and put an end to the war, I do not know; but they do not do so, and the war may not end for a long time. Lopez has recently said he expected to be compelled soon to fall back from the river, and then he would retire into the mountains, driving everybody, foreigners and Paraguayans alike, before him. In that case, at the rate the allies have been going on for the last two years, it will be long before he will be unable to present as strong a front to his enemies as he did when he landed above the Tebicuary—viz., one man to watch the telegraph.

It was not, however, till August that I heard, besides the conspiracy against the Government, that there had been a great robbery of the public treasury. Of the particulars of this robbery I could never learn anything; neither did I ever have any knowledge of the details of the plan of the conspiracy. It was said in one of Benitez's letters that Mr. Bliss, a member of my Legation, had signed a paper with others in which they had engaged to assassinate President Lopez. I knew that was false, or, at least, had no doubt that it was so, and denied them to produce any such paper, but they never showed it. They never gave me any clue as to the manner of the conspiracy or how the revolution was to be effected, and I do not believe to this day that anything of the kind was ever attempted. The declarations of the prisoners prove nothing except the merciless cruelties of Lopez, for it is known that he freely employs the torture. He loads his prisoners with heavy fetters, sometimes two, three, or four pairs, and besides flogs them, if they do not give the testimony he requires, till they die.

The country, however, is entirely denuded of its male population. All the ploughing, planting, and sowing is done by women. Women must yoke the oxen, do the butchering, and all the other work usually done by men. There are many women also with the army to do the labor of men, and thus relieve the troops; but none, I believe, are forced to bear arms.

With the hope that the war would end shortly, I remained a year longer than I intended, very much against my interest, and suffering great discomfort. I believed that at the final catastrophe I could be of great service, especially to the foreigners; and had Asuncion been taken in February, when the iron-clads went up there, as we then expected it would be, I should doubtless have been able to save the lives of many who now will never see their native lands again. But when all of them had been killed or made prisoners, and nobody, native or foreigner, dared come near my house, and I was utterly powerless to do a service for anybody I thought it time to obey the orders of my Government and return to the United States. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES A. WASHBURN.

The letters from Mr. Porter C. Bliss were written while still at the American Legation, while still at liberty, but doubtful whether he and Mr. Masterman would be allowed to leave Paraguay, notwithstanding their being defended by Mr. Washburn as attached to his legation. But read the following letter written by the unfortunate man but one day later, but within the clutches of Lopez, and judge what threats or even tortures must have been employed to extort it from him. No greater damning evidence of the utter untruthfulness of the long string of depositions which Lopez has published to convict Mr. Washburn of the charges brought against him could be adduced than the simple perusal of a letter which bears the most convincing internal evidence of having been written under threats of instantaneous and painful death, or under the reaking tortures of unscrupulous cruelty.

SEPT. 11, 1868.—To His Excellency Hon. Charles A. Washburn, United States Minister Resident.—SIR:—Fidding myself at length relieved from the restraint which your Excellency has so long exercised over my will, I cannot do less than confess freely and spontaneously the important part which your Excellency has taken in the revolution, in which you have involved many persons, and among them myself. I have declared (feeling deeply, because I would like to avoid such a scandal to your Excellency, but following out the truth) that your Excellency has been the soul of the revolution, and if this deed now appears to the light of heaven, confessed to by all its accomplices, to whom does it owe its existence save to your Excellency, who has continued its direction up to a very recent period? I consider myself, therefore, completely absolved from the promise which your Excellency extorted from me yesterday in your office not to reveal your proceedings, old or new. Even your brilliant speculations with the company of Hopkins, for which your Excellency ought to pocket a hundred and odd thousands of patacones, have been put in evidence, as also the gilded pill you made Polidoro and Octaviano swallow, as also the last of Caxias, at the time of your Excellency's celebrated visit of mediation in March, last year. * * * * PORTER C. BLISS.

The tone of the native presses of the River Plate and Brazil is decidedly against Mr. Washburn. He is taunted by them for cowardice in not sacrificing himself before yielding so far as to allow the foreigners under his protection to leave his house. But such accusations of cowardice come with a bad grace from a city whose inhabitants not many years ago allowed Rosas and other tyrants of his stamp to tread upon their necks for years without one having the spirit to rise and slay their tyrant.

PANAMA.

Attempt of the Revolutionists to Collect a War Tax from Foreigners.

The N. Y. *Tribune's* correspondence from Panama, on the 5th instant, states that the Government issued a decree on the 20th ultimo, doubling the commercial taxes for that month. As soon as the attempt to collect the tax was made, a memorial was drawn up by the merchants, and sent to their respective consuls, protesting against the decree, and setting forth that the ordinary tax for October had already been collected by the Government.

A meeting of all the Consuls took place immediately, to take into consideration the question submitted to them by their citizens. The result of this conference was a joint remonstrance to Governor Mendoza, the acting President, courteously but firmly protesting against the decree, and informing him that their citizens were advised by them not to pay except under protest. The Consuls, in their reply to their memorialits; informed them of the result of their meeting, and advised their citizens not to embarrass the action of their Government by paying the extra tax, except it was collected by force, and then under protest. These protests would be immediately forwarded to their respective Governments for action. A lengthy repiy to the remonstrance of the Consuls was received the following day from Senor Mendoza, in which he endeavored to justify the action of the Government, and declared his determination to adhere to his original intention of collecting the tax. This note received a very laconic answer from the Consuls, to the effect that the reply had failed to change their opinion as to the legality of the tax, and that they still protested against it. The Government are resolved to enforce the decree, and as all the merchants will refuse to pay except by force, you may expect some very lively times among us before long.

The only way that the Government can collect this unjust tax is by sending an armed force into every foreigner's place of business and forcibly seizing his goods. Up to the present moment no seizing have been made, probably because the Government believed that some compromise would be arrived at before going to extremities. That the Government is anxious for a compromise is apparent from the fact that one of the merchants was approached privately, and the request made to call a meeting to ascertain if they would loan the Government $6000. The following resolution was unanimously approved:—

Resolved That, on the broad principle of right, the commercial community will not advance or lend the amount requested by the Government, and strongly protest against the decree of the Government of the 20th October last, as being contrary to existing treaties as designated by our respective consuls.

I hope that now this question will be settled for all time, and the authorities be made to comprehend that solemn treaties cannot be set aside by a stroke of the pen. On several previous occasions the attempt to levy a war tax upon foreigners has been attempted; but, unfortunately, the merchants always compromised by making a loan to the Government, and hence losing the opportunity of testing the question.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Excitement in New York Gold Circles—Reported Failures—Burning of a Steamer at Fortress Monroe.

Financial and Commercial

FROM NEW YORK.

Reported Failure—Excitement in the Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—It is announced on the street that a well-known firm, and extensive dealers in gold and Government bonds, of Broad street, failed here this morning.

There was considerable excitement in the Open Board Stock Exchange here this morning, in consequence of the indications of a sinking of the gallery, which was crowded to suffocation with excited brokers. There is more excitement here to-day in the stock markets than ever heretofore known. The fluctuations in Erie are very wide, and the stock is very unsettled.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Burning of a Steamer.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 16.—The steamer Matanzas, Captain Hazard, from Savannah for New York, with a cargo of cotton, blew out the tube of her boiler on the night of the 15th, off Hatteras, setting fire to the vessel. Every effort was made to save her, but the fire gained rapidly, and the crew had to take to the boats. They were out seven hours, when they were picked up by the schooner Frank, of Sidney, from Turk's Island for Halifax, and brought in. They leave for New York to-night. The Matanzas was a 1200 tons propeller, built in New York in 1861.

Passed up, brigs Mississippi and Potomac, from Demarara.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 16—A. M.—Consols, 94¾ for both money and account; United States Five-twenties easier at 74¼; Illinois Central, 96; Erie buoyant at 30¾.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 16—A. M.—United States Five-twenties firm at 78⅛@78¾.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16—A. M.—Cotton quiet; sales of probably 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Petroleum quiet.

LONDON, Nov. 16—A. M.—Sugar firm at 36s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Nov. 16—A. M.—Petroleum, 52f.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 16—P. M.—Consols, 94 for both money and account. United States Five-twenties heavy at 74. Stocks—business small and quotations generally lower; Erie, 30¼; Illinois Central, 95¾.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16—P. M.—Cotton quiet. Provisions unchanged. Spirits of Petroleum, 9d. Naval stores firm.

HAVRE, Nov. 16—P. M.—Cotton dull.

New York Stock Quotations—1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N.Y.Cent. R.	122	Pitts.F.W.and Chi.	108
N.Y. and E. R.	50¼	Pac. Mail S. Co.	118
Pa. and Rea. R.	98¾	Mil. & St. Paul R.	63½
Mich.S.and N. I. R.	83⅞	Adams Express	48
Cle. and Pitt.R.	85	Wells, Fargo	28
Chi. and N. W. com.	85	U.S. Express Co.	45
Chi. and N.W.pref.	86¼	Gold	133¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	105	Market excited.	

—There are only two bar-rooms in Salt Lake City.

—Sea water contains about four ounces of salt in every gallon.

—A Yankee walkist did it backwards from Lynn to Salem and back again.

—Fifty thousand herring were taken in one night by one boat down East.

—Nineteen voters over 70 years of age cast their ballots for Grant at Morristown, Vt.

—A fleet of coal barges, containing 1,000 000 bushels, is on the way to Louisville from Pittsburg.

—Derby Centre, Vt., has twenty-nine widows and only one widower—a blooming youth of ninety.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, Nov. 16, 1868.

The Stock Market was moderately active this morning, but prices were unsettled. Government securities were a fraction higher. 105 was bid for 10-40s; 113¾ for 6s of 1881; 109½ for '62 5-20s; 106½ for '64 5-20s; 107⅞ for '65 5-20s, 109¾ for July '65 5-20s; and 110¼ for '67 5-20s; and 110¼ for '68 5-20s. City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 102¾.

Railroad shares were in fair demand. Reading sold largely at 49⅛@50¾, closing at the former rate, a decline of 1; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53¾, no change; Norristown at 67, no change; North Pennsylvania at 35, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 26, an advance of ½. 123¼ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 45¼ for Little Schuylkill; 57½ for Minehill; and 40 for Elmira preferred.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing. 35 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 16½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 22 for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 65¼ for West Philadelphia; and 10½ for Hestonville.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 151 was bid for First National; 242 for North America; 157 for Philadelphia; 125 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 31½ for Mechanics'; 58 for Girard; and 40 for Consolidation.

Canal shares were dull. 10¼ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 20½ for preferred do; 28 for Lehigh Navigation; 30 for Morris Canal; 14½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 30 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS

200 sh Read R.....b5&in.. 50

FIRST BOARD.

$ 000 5-20s '67, cp.	85⅜	100	300 sh Read R.	ls.	b10.. 49 39
$1000 City 6s, New	102¾	100	1 0	do	c.. 49¾
$1000 do. New	102¾	100	100	do	b10wn.. 49¾
$300 do. New	102¾	200	200	do	ls.c.. 49¾
$5000 Leh 6s, gold	92¾	100	100	do	49¾
$7000 Pittsb'g 8s	71½	100	100	do	b10.. 49 69
50 sh Penna R.	c.. 53½	100	100	do	49¾
55	do.	c.. 53½	100	100	do 49¾
4	do.	ls.. 53½	100	100	do b10.. 49 69
10	do	53½	100	100	do 2d.. 49¾
50	do.	53½	100	100	do 2d.. 49¾
100	do.	c.. 53½	200	100	do ls.c. 49 56
1 sh Leh V R	54⅞	100	100	do	b30.. 49½
12 sh Norris't'n	67	100	100	do	49¾
100 sh N Penna R	b60.. 26	200	100	do	ls.. 49 56
100 sh Phil & E.	b60.. 26	100	100	do	ls.s5.. 49 56
100 sh Ocean Oil	⅛	100	100	do	s5.. 49¼
500 sh St Nich Coal	1	100	100	do	s5.. 49¾
100 sh Reading	49¾				

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 114@114¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 109¾@109¾; do., 1864, 106¾@107¼; do., 1865, 107¾@107¾; do. July, 1865, 110@110¼; do. July, 1867, 110¼@110½; 1868, 110¾@110¾; 10-40s, 105@105¼. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 134¼@135.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114¼; do. 1862, 109¾@109¾; do., 1864, 106¾@107¼; do., 1865, 107¾@107¾; do. July, 1865, 110@110¼; do. July, 1867, 110¼@110½; 1868, 110¾@110¾; 10-40s, 105@105¼. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 134¼@135.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114¼; do. 1862, 109¾@109¾; do., 1864, 106¾@107¼; do., 1865, 107¾@107¾; do. July, 1865, 110@110¼; do. July, 1867, new, 110¼@110½; do., 1868, 110¾@110¾; do., 5s, 10-40s, 105@105¼. Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 135¼@135¼. Silver, 131¼@133¼.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114¾; old 5-20s, do., 109¾@109¾; new 5-20s, 1864, 107¾@107¾; do., 1865, 107⅞@107¾; 5-20s, July, 1865, 110¼@110¾; do., 1867, 110¾@110¾; do., 1868, 110¾@110¾; 10-40s, 105⅛@105⅜. Gold, 135¼.

—This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	.	135¼	12·20 P. M.	.	136¼
10·24 "	.	135¼	12 26 "	.	136¼
10·34 "	.	135¼	12·37 "	.	136¼
10·41 "	.	135¼	12·38 "	.	136¼
10·43 "	.	135¼	12·41 "	.	135¾
11 05 "	.	135¼	12 45 "	.	136¼

SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, PRINCIPAL ALSO REPAYABLE IN GOLD—First Mortgage Bonds, based upon the valuable franchises, grants, railroad, equipment, etc., of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, now nearly completed, and forming one of the most assured and productive lines of traffic in the world. The way traffic alone is large and remunerative, independently of the immense through business soon to follow.

A portion of this loan is offered to investors at 103 and accrued interest in currency. The bonds have semi-annual gold coupons attached payable in January and July.

Information, etc., to be had of

DE HAVEN & BROTHER, Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, etc., No. 40 South Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Nov. 16.—The Flour Market presents no new feature. There is a good demand from the home consumers at current quotations, but for shipment there is little or nothing doing. About 1000 barrels were disposed of, including superfine at $5·50@6·50; extras at $6·75@7·00; spring wheat extra family at $7·25@8·00; winter wheat do. do. at $8·50@10·75; and fancy brands at $11@13·00, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from $7·75 to $8. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

There is a steady inquiry for prime Wheat at full prices, but other descriptions are not wanted; sales of 1000 bushels red at $2·05, and amber at $2·15. Rye sells at $1·48@1·50 per bushel for Western. Corn is quiet; sales of 500 bushels old yellow at $1·15; new do. at 80@87c.; Western mixed at $1·10@1·12. Oats are without change; sales of Western at 68@70c. for heavy and 60@65 for light. Barley is selling at $2@2·10 per bushel for New York; 6000 bushels sold on secret terms. Malt is unchanged, with sales of 1000 bushels at $2·30.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $42 50 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed may be quoted at $6 50@7·00. Timothy is nominal at $2·75@3·00. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·60@2·63.

Whisky is held at $1·08@1·10 per gallon, tax paid.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Nov. 16.—Beef cattle were very dull this week, but prices were without any material change. About 2300 head arrived, and sold at 8@9c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 6¼@7½c. for fair to good do.; and 5@6c. per lb. gross for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.

62, Allen Smith, Western, 7½@9, gr.
135, A. Christy & Bro., Western, 7¾@9¼, gr.
33, Dengler & McCleese, Chester co., 5@7¾, gr.
66, P. McFillen, Chester co., 7@8, gr.
121, P. Mathaway, Chester county, 7@8¼ gr.
142, Jas. S. Kirk, Chester county, 7@8½, gr.
35, B. McFilien, Chester co., 7½@8½, gr.
85, James McFillen, Western, 8@9, r.
50, E. S. McFillen, Chester county, 8@9, gr.
199, Ullman & Bachman, Western, 7@8¾, gr.
171, Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 6¼@9, gr.
135, Mooney & Smith, Western, 6@8½, gr.
98, Thos. Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 6@7¾, gr.
80, H. Chain, Western Penn., 6@8, gr.
63, John Smith & Bro., Western, 6@8, gr.
72, L. Frank, Western, 6@7½, gr.
100, Frank & Schomberg, Virginia, 6@7½, gr.
85, Hope & Co., Western, 6@8¼, gr.
37, Blum & Co., Virginia, 6@8 gr.
57, B. Baldwin, Chester co., 6½@9, gr.
34, J. Clemson, Missouri, 6½@7½, gr.
22, D. Branson, Chester co., 6½@8, gr.
40, James Aull, Western, 6@7¾, gr.
79, Chandler & Alexander, Ches. co., 7@8, gr.
45, A. Kemble, Chester county, 6@7½, gr.
18, L. Horn, Delaware, 6¼@9, gr.
18, Jesse Miller, Chester co., 6@8½, gr.
75, Elcon & Co., Virginia, 7@8, gr.
36, S. Frank, Ohio, 7@8, gr.
35 John Y. Latta, Chester county, 5¼@8, gr.
54, Seldomridge & Kelly, Western, 6½@8, gr.

Cows were unchanged. 200 head sold at $40@60 for springers and $45@80 ₩ head for cow and calf.

Sheep were higher. 6000 head sold at 4@7c. ₩ pound gross, as to condition.

Hogs were in fair demand at an advance. 4000 head sold at the different yards at $12@12·50 ₩ 100 pounds net, and a few extra at $12·75.

LATEST S

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Lay Off the Uniforms.

From the N. Y. Times.

During his late triumphal journey from Galena to Washington, General Grant passed through a town where an enthusiastic procession of uniformed "Boys in Blue" greeted him, and to whom, accordingly, he spoke as follows:—

"Gentlemen—I see some of you in uniforms. You laid them off three years ago, and you can now lay them off again, and we will have peace. Good night."

Doubtless their leader's hint will be taken by his followers, not only in "Belvidere," but throughout the Union.

It was a noble part that the military element played during the late canvass, and to it is due much of the Republican success. Not only did most of the soldiers "vote the way they shot," but they "organized victory" in the conduct of the campaign. Their mass meetings, and especially their processions, were marvellous affairs. There was, perhaps, less effervescent enthusiasm than in the "log cabin" and "hard cider" campaigns of glorious memory, and certainly no more lung-tearing for Grant than for "Tippecanoe" and "Harry of the West." There was no deeper execration of Seymour than of "Matty Van, the used-up man," and there were fewer roasted oxen eaten at barbecues, and fewer live cows and workshops-on-wheels borne about in the processions. Yet there was a wonderful prestige in the military conduct of these affairs. So many bronzed and hardy veterans, so many scarred heroes of deadly battle, so many medals and corps badges glistening along the lines, so much of the pomp and circumstance of war, that the mere sight of one of these grand processions was a living argument for the cause; and while it marched and countermarched before the spectators, back through their memories, in an involuntary accompaniment, rolled the historic panorama of the war.

The music was the very strains under which these men had marched to actual battle; the salutes were, perhaps, those of guns from whose black lips had belched murderous flames at Shiloh or Antietam; battalions moved almost noiselessly from different points into their appointed places with a soldierly mechanism impressive by its very contrast with the confusion and delays of old-time political demonstrations; the word "Forward!" resounded from men who had given it in the face of the enemy; "by toreh and trumpet fast arrayed," the veterans swung into place, and then moved along the line of march with the rolling "route-step" of campaigners. Take, for a single example, the Washington demonstration, where six "regiments," under the command of Brigadier-General Albert Grant, "District Commander," formed in line. One might easily have brought to mind the illusion of actual war. The two hours' artillery salute, fired while the column was forming, was the cannonade to distract the enemy's attention, or, perhaps, to breach his position, in aid of the charging column; when the brigade broke into column its corps of pioneers was at its head, companies were marching by platoons, steady and firm as martinets, the officers with side-arms, the commands those of the tactics—it hardly needed the transparencies, saying "We vote as we shot," to induce the spectator to ask himself, "Is this, as they claim, the political side of the same old cause, and, if so, am I with these men or against them?"

But the great work of the troops is now done. No more significant processions; put out the torches; "lay off the uniforms"—and "we will have peace." This is the last command of the leader in whose cause the hosts assembled, and in whose potent name they won their victory. It is a word consonant with General Grant's character, and it recalls afresh the summer of 1865. As after the Richmond and Appomattox of 1865 came peace, so after the political Richmond of 1868 "we will have peace." Lay off the emblems and accoutrements of war.

Release These Prisoners!

From the N. Y. World.

Considering the proofs which have come to light since the assassination trial, it is doubtful if even Judge Bingham himself can (unless he has wilfully ignored everything relating to the subject) swear that he believes Mrs. Surratt to have been guilty of the crime for which she was hung. The communication published in the *World* of Saturday appears to present, as a sequel to the former letter by the same correspondent, an absolutely conclusive showing, not only of Mrs. Surratt's guiltlessness of any participation in the plot for the murder of Mr. Lincoln, but of the impossibility of her having had any knowledge of it. More than this, the impossibility of Arnold, Dr. Mudd, O'Laughlin, Spangler, or John H. Surratt having foreknowledge of or anything to do with the assassination seems equally evident.

Mrs. Surratt and O'Laughlin are dead. John H. Surratt, after enduring sufferings and anxieties as an exile and a prisoner which were enough to have turned his hair as white as the Prisoner of Chillon's, has been discharged from custody. But Dr. Mudd, Arnold, and Spangler are still confined at the Dry Tortugas. John H. Surratt's release, after passing through the gauntlet of a trial which, though conducted in a civil court, was nearly as partial and malignant as the proceedings against the executed conspirators before the military commission, is in itself a reason why his mother's memory should be acquitted and the prisoners held by the Government set at liberty. With neither Mrs. Surratt, nor Arnold, Mudd, Spangler, and O'Laughlin, was Booth half so suspiciously intimate as he was with John H Surratt. But the sharp, stinging summing-up of the matter is that the conspiracy was not, and could not have been, ten hours old; that the determination to assassinate Mr. Lincoln at the theatre must have been concocted *after* Booth learned, in the forenoon, that Mr. Lincoln was to attend the evening performance; and that Mrs. Surratt, who was absent at Surrattsville, John H. Surratt, who was in or near Elmira, N. Y., Arnold, who was at Fortress Monroe, Dr. Mudd, who was at his home several miles from Washington, and O'Laughlin, whose movements that day were accounted for by certain navy officers with whom he was engaged, were all outside the pale of communication with Booth, Payne (or Powell), Harold, and Atzerodt, who were really concerned. So was Spangler, who is shown to have been at or about the theatre, to which Booth did not return after he had been there and ascertained the President's intention, until night, when the performance had begun.

President Johnson, not less certainly than every other fair-minded citizen, must be deeply interested in seeing that the one reparation which can be afforded to persons so infinitely wronged is promptly made. He cannot have forgotten that, on the morning of the fatal 7th of July, 1865, a young girl, Anna Surratt by name, came a suppliant to the White House and threw herself prone upon the steps beneath its portico, and vainly besought permission to enter and plead to him for her mother's life. He cannot forget how his enemies, who did not hesitate in the passion of that time to bruit the fool-hardy but terrible insinuation that he, the Vice-President, had abetted the assassin who made the President's chair his seat, also openly charged that his refusal of mercy to Mrs. Surratt and these prisoners was inspired by personal fear. Nor can he forget that his best friends regretted at the time, and have never ceased to sorrow, that his magnanimity did not at once impel him to stay the course of slaughter and injustice which swept an innocent woman off the scaffold and four innocent men into disgraceful servitude. What is there now to prevent President Johnson from instituting an inquiry into a matter so notorious as this, and vindicating this woman's memory, for her children's and the nation's sake, and giving these men their rights as citizens? For his own sake, as well, we call upon him to do justice and release these prisoners!

The Whisky War.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

I. To all intelligent persons, it is palpable that the Internal Revenue is enormously defrauded, and especially with regard to distilled liquors. The imposts on whisky amount to some sixty-seven cents per gallon; the cost of making it, from grain at current prices, is about fifty cents per gallon; hence, the naked fact that whisky now sells in this market at $1·06 to $1·08 is conclusive. *Somebody* is defrauding the Revenue; and we belong to that numerous class whose interest is on the side of having this matter "ripped up" and ventilated. We are not specially hostile to Mr. A. or Mr. B.; we do not pretend to know which thimble the little joker is under; but we do want the money that belongs in the Federal Treasury put there, and not retained to enable distillers to build gorgeous operahouses, or furnish assessors and collectors with fast trotters. Being on this track, and finding the scent still warm, we do not mean to be thrown off by any art or trick whatever.

II. We do not presume that the Revenue officers here are especially unfaithful; in fact, we judge that there is more paid into the Treasury per gallon on the whisky sold here than the average throughout the country. We are very willing to see it proved that all the cheating is done in the rural districts. If so, we want to learn how the stuff gets into this place, and gets sold here for less than its fair, honest cost. "Let there be light."

III. Mr. John M. Binckley, Solicitor of the Internal Revenue service, came on here some weeks since to look into this mystery. We saw him twice, and concluded that he was in deeper water than was good for him. He seemed a well-meaning man, intent on doing his duty; but fewer words and more shrewdness were absolutely requisite in his position.

IV. Mr. Binckley having returned to Washington discomfited, Judge William Fullerton was appointed in his place—we know not at whose suggestion, but we incline to give the credit to Mr. Evarts. It is a credit, we think, to whomsoever may deserve it. Mr. Fullerton long held a high position at the bar of Orange county, and he has since achieved a higher at the bar of our city. When he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court by Governor Fenton, last year, no one lisped a doubt of his capacity or his integrity. We never heard a syllable uttered to his prejudice till he accepted this trust, and set to work to discharge its heavy responsibilities.

V. Mr. Andrew Johnson is a man of many faults, but venality is not among them. We knew him in Congress, where men are pretty accurately weighed and measured; he has since filled almost every important station, made many bitter enemies, and waged deadly war against men abler and stronger than himself; yet he has never been even charged with filling his own pockets at the public cost. What reason is there for suspecting him of an improper motive in choosing Judge Fullerton—a well-known Republican—for this work? We can imagine none.

VI. Mr. Fullerton having set to work, symptoms of agitation are soon visible. "Things is working." There are whispers that Mr. Fullerton is to be indicted for something he did, or said, or advised as counsel in respect to the compromising of a revenue suit, long before he was retained by the President. In due time, we heard (via Washington) that he had been indicted in one of our courts. Very good! If Mr. Fullerton has done or advised any wrong, let him answer for it. But how does this help our Revenue officers, or those among them whom Mr. Fullerton's investigations may implicate? We have sadly misjudged Mr. Fullerton if they make anything by this bold move, however it may fare with him.

VII. We condemn no one. We do not know who are likely to be damaged by the facts which Mr. Fullerton's investigation will develop. But we feel quite certain that investigation was needed, and that its results cannot fail to benefit the public, however they may affect individuals. We may be mistaken in Mr. Fullerton—though that does not seem probable—but we do not see how, even if he be dishonest, he can implicate those who have done no wrong. His report will not be conclusive—it merely opens up a field of inquiry, discussion, and action. So let the good work of investigation go on! If one man shall break down or be bought off, let another, and still another, succeed to his clues and his responsibilities. The abyss which has swallowed so many millions of what is rightfully public money cannot be absolutely bottomless—its darkest chasms may be irradiated. So courage and onward!

"For none ever feared that the truth should be told.
Save those whom the truth would indict."

One Measure fo the Bondholders and the People.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The bondholders and their organs never cease reiterating the plea that the Government should pay the full face of the bonds in gold, whether the obligation to do so is expressed or not, and whether the framers of the laws contemplated payment to be made in gold or currency. It is urged that the Government would be dishonest and disgrace the country if it should not pay specie in full. The foreign press, and particularly the British, makes the same argument, because there is a large amount of our bonds held abroad. By forcing specie payments, or by the Government declaring that all its bonds shall be paid in gold, the property of the bondholders would appreciate in value something like thirty per cent. These highly virtuous individuals may well clamor for the full face of their bonds in specie, as their property would be increased so much in value. It is the virtue and honesty of "Shylock" over again. They will not listen to any abatement or compromise, however much the country may suffer or the burdens of the people be augmented.

Let us examine the exacting claims of the bondholders. First, then, it is well known that not more than sixty per cent. in specie, on an average, was ever paid for the bonds. A large portion was obtained for less. More than half the capital invested in them has already been returned in interest. Then nearly all the bondholders have had their other property vastly augmented in value through the appreciation of gold and the effects of the war. There is scarcely a real estate owner, for example, whose property has not doubled since the war commenced. In many cases it has been appreciated more than that. In fact the Northern capitalists and property holders have become much richer from the war, while the mass of the people have become poorer and more heavily burdened. Had they suffered as the property-holders of the South have, their demands would be less unreasonable; but they have been made rich, and ought to be satisfied, without wishing to increase their bondholding wealth thirty per cent. at the expense of the overburdened industrious classes.

As to the fine flourishes about national honor and integrity, such as Mr. Reverdy Johnson, the British press, and the bondholders' organs here indulge in, they are all bosh. No great modern nation, except the United States, has ever paid its debt in specie. Hardly any have paid it at all. Even England, with all her pretense of honesty, reduced the interest on her debt from five and six per cent. to three and three and a half. She never can hope to pay the principal, and whenever the British Government has any surplus funds to apply to the liquidation of the national debt it does not feel bound to pay a hundred for stocks nominally issued at a hundred. The National Debt Commissioners buy at the lowest rate they can, and give only from 80 to 90 for consols, according to the market. Is that dishonest? Why, then, should the heavily burdened people of this country be required to pay the full face of the bonds in gold? Why should there be depreciated national bank notes for the people and specie for the bondholders? Justice and common sense call for the same currency—one measure—for both.

But this agitation of the bondholders, and their powerful allies (the national banks) for gold payments keeps the national currency depreciated. It makes it appear, in effect, that the legal-tenders, though based on the credit of the Government, are not worth what they represent to be worth. If all this clamor were to cease, and legal-tenders were accepted at their real worth, we should soon have no more trouble about specie payments; for the circulating notes of this rich Government and country are as good intrinsically as specie. All that is wanted is a uniform currency, and an established monetary system that cannot be controlled by a few speculators or a combination of bankers. The fluctuations in the money market in this city for the last week or two show the necessity of some remedy. Many of the merchants and business men were brought to the verge of bankruptcy by the selfish and grasping operations of a few individuals. With a steady and sufficient currency beyond the control of such combinations, business would be steady, and the country would go on in its natural career of prosperity.

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No funeral service here is ever interrupted by the shrill whistle of the locomotive, nor the sensibilities of friends or visitors shocked by the rush and rattle of long trains of passing freight or coal cars, as must of necessity be the case in other burial-places, now established or projected, on the immediate line of steam railroads, or through the grounds of which such railroads run. Just now the hues of Autumn tinge with gorgeous colors and infinite variety the foliage of the various groups of fine old forest trees adorning the margin of the stream which meanders through the grounds, and adds so great a charm to the attractions of the place.

Churches of all the principal Protestant denominations have here purchased sections of ground for the use of their congregations, and more than seven thousand families have given this great Rural Cemetery the preference over all others.

Choice lots of any size desired may still be had upon application at the Lodge, at the entrance of the Cemetery, or at the Branch Office, Penn Mutual Insurance Building, No. 921 CHESNUT Street, up stairs, where any information will be given by
10 28 1m GEORGE CONNELL, Secretary.

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LADIES' CLOAKINGS.
By calling on us you can not only see all the styles in vogue, but be supplied in quantities to suit at the lowest wholesale rates.
Comparison of stock and prices with any wholesale house solicited.
Samples sent by mail when desired.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
CENTRAL EMPORIUM,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.
9 26 6m PHILADELPHIA.

FOR THE LADIES.

MACAZIN DES MODES,
No. 1014 WALNUT STREET.

For the better convenience of her Patrons,
MRS. PROCTOR
HAS REMOVED HER DRESS-MAKING ROOMS
To No. 1014 WALNUT Street,
Where she will be happy to see her friends.
The GENERAL DRY GOODS BUSINESS will be continued as heretofore, at No. 920 CHESNUT St.
11 6 J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

HOOP SKIRTS.
628. HOOP SKIRTS, 628.
NEW FALL STYLES.

LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our
CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS.
for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and made to order. Largest assortment in the city and specially adapted for first-class trade.
CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!
Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2 25 to $5·50; Beckel's Superior French Woven Corsets, from $1·10 to $5·50; superior Whalebone hand-made Corsets, from 81 cents to $3·20, in shields and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset Skirt supporters, at $1·40.
Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets; which every lady should examine.
Corset Clasps, 6 cents a pair.
Wholesale and Retail Manufactory and Salesroom No. 628 ARCH Street.
9 5 3m WM. T. HOPKINS.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

COATINGS! COATINGS!

JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
ARE NOW RECEIVING NEW STYLES OF
FALL AND WINTER COATINGS,
TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE AND OTHERS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [8 26m

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

"A REGAL DESSERT."
A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by
A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Who has just received
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS,
NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS,
NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS
LOOKING GLASSES, Etc.
8 15 FREE GALLERY.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORD AND TWINES, ETC.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER. MICHAEL WEAVER.
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 1

JONES HOUSE, HARRISBURG
PENNSYLVANIA.
The undersigned having leased the above popular and well-known house, which has been thoroughly repaired and greatly improved, as well as entirely refurnished throughout with elegant new furniture, including all the appointments of a first-class Hotel, will be ready for the reception of guests on and after the 16th of November, 1868.
10 31 4m THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST. HENRY S. HANAIS & CO. 218 & 220 S. FRONT ST

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,
FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.
Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

$16,000 in Money, valuable Books and Papers perfectly preserved through the fire of July 20, 1868, at Dove's Depot, South Carolina, in one of MARVIN'S SAFES, owned by
DE LORME & DOVE.

50,000 feet of Lumber destroyed in our Planing Mill in Brooklyn, May 15, 1868. All our Money, Papers, and Books, saved in excellent order in a MARVIN'S SAFE Alum and Dry Plaster.
SHEARMAN BROS.

Both of the above were VERY SEVERE TESTS.

A PERFECT SAFE.
MARVIN'S
CHROME IRON SPHERICAL
BURGLAR SAFE
Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled!

CALL AND SEE THEM, OR SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

MARVIN & CO.,
PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES, 721 CHESTNUT ST., (Masonic Hall), Phila.,
265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O.,
And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 8 31 mwfm

MARQUETTE!
MARQUETTE!

Another letter from the great fire at Marquette. HERRING'S SAFES preserve their contents where Safes of other makers fail!

MARQUETTE, Michigan, July 20, 1868.
Messrs. Herring & Co.
GENTLEMEN:—On the 11th ult., the entire business portion of our town was destroyed by fire. Our safe, which was one of your manufacture, was subject to an intense heat, but proved itself adequate to the severe test. It *lay in the ruins fourteen days*, and when taken out, from its appearance (the outside covering being burned through in many places), and in view of the fact that several other safes previously taken out were entirely destroyed, it was a great surprise to us to find the contents legible and in good condition.
Several orders for new safes have already been sent you, which is the best proof of this most satisfactory test, and of the confidence of this community in your safes. Respectfully yours,
WILLKINSON & SMITH.

HERRING'S PATENT BANKERS' CHAMPION SAFES, made of wrought iron and steel, and the Patent Franklinite, or "Spiegel Eisen," the best resistant to burglars' drills or cutting instruments ever manufactured.
DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES, for silver plate, valuable papers, ladies' jewelry, etc etc., both plain and in imitation of handsome pieces of furniture.
HERRING'S PATENT SAFES, the Champion Safe for the past TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS; the victor at the WORLD'S FAIR, London; the WORLD'S FAIR, New York; the EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, Paris, and WINNER OF THE WAGER OF 30,000 FRANCS at the recent International contest in Paris, are made and sold only by the undersigned and our authorized agents.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., PHILADELPHIA.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans.
9 2 wfm 3mrp

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
8 5 No. 434 RACE Street.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 18 6

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once command itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly airtight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement or evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Any one in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1182 and 1184 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10]

TRUSSES.

SKEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS, No. 1317 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporters, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs. Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 1 26 wfm

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 1m

BOOTS AND SHOES.
LADIES' SHOES.
NEW STORE.
HENRY WIREMAN,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF
LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 118 South THIRTEENTH Street,
S. W. Corner Sixth and Buttonwood Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND
487 Eleventh Street, Washington, D. C.,
Has opened his ELEGANT NEW STORE No. 118 South THIRTEENTH Street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets; with a large assortment of the FINEST QUALITY OF LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES, of his own manufacture.
Also, JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS, a large assortment of
Ladies' Boots, Shoes, and Slippers,
Made expressly to order by the best and most celebrated manufacturers, 11 7 1mrp

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY Store, No. 230 N. NINTH street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.
9 16 3m ERNEST SOPP.

CARRIAGES.
CARRIAGES.
Notice is respectfully given to customers and others desiring CARRIAGES of the
MANUFACTURE
OF
WM. D. ROGERS,
OF CHESNUT STREET,
To place their orders as soon as possible, to insure their completion for the
DRIVING SEASON OF 1869.
CARRIAGES REPAIRED in the most neat and expeditious manner.
CARRIAGES STORED and Insurance effected.
WM. D. ROGERS,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,
11 6 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.
An assortment of NEW AND SECOND HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 6 5 mwf6m

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.
PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
6 3 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN B. COPE,
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Work, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Neamyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 3m

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 mwf No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Local Affairs.

—On Saturday evening about six o'clock a fire was discovered in the rear of the saw and planing mill of Messrs. Roscoe, Clark & Co., located at Ridge avenue and Jefferson street, which spread rapidly, destroying the mill and some adjoining property. Mr. Adam Forepaugh, the proprietor of the circus and menagerie recently exhibiting in this city, owned a three-story brick building at No. 2108 Ridge avenue, a short distance above the mill. In this building lions, tigers, monkeys, and other animals were kept in cages or boxes which had been constructed for temporary use. The travelling cages, wagons, etc., were under shedding in the rear of No. 2108 and between the saw-mills, and of these, 11 cages, 15 bargage and other wagons, a new buggy, pay wagon, canvas, seats, 122 sets of harness, wardrobe, saddles, banners, etc., were entirely destroyed, involving a loss of $40,000, upon which there was no insurance. The building in which the animals were was completely gutted. The planing mill, a double three-story building, was also completely destroyed, nothing but the walls remaining; also the machinery and a large quantity of lumber. The loss of Roscoe, Clark & Co. is estimated as follows:—On machinery, $7000; stock, $5000; and on building, $5000, upon which there is an insurance of $1500 in the Royal, there being no insurance upon the stock or machinery. A building in the rear, owned and occupied by Mr. William M. Bergeman for canning fruit, was damaged to the extent of some $2000, upon which there was no insurance. The stable of Mr. N. Chorley, adjoining, was also damaged to the extent of $150.

—The alarm of fire yesterday morning was caused by the burning of the second story and roof of an old two-story building in the rear of the northeast corner of Seventh and Filbert streets, owned by the Kates estate. The building was occupied in the second story by Hicks & Shubert as a carpenter shop. The loss to the Messrs. Hicks & Shubert will be $1000, upon which there is no insurance. The building is insured in the Franklin for $1000. As the firemen were leaving, the old building on Seventh street, directly in front of the former building, and formerly used as the Mint, was discovered to be on fire, but the flames were soon suppressed. The loss on this building will be about $500.

—The semi-annual session of the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania will be held this afternoon at the Hall, North Sixth street, commencing at 5 o'clock. The semi-annual session of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania commences at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning, at the same place. At the sessions of both these bodies, the subject of the 50th anniversary celebration in April next will be considered, reports made and acted upon, nominations for officers made, admission of new members, etc.

—The following shows the labor performed by the carriers at the Philadelphia Post Office during the month of October:—Number of carriers, 164; daily delivery trips, 927; daily collection trips, 1091; mail letters delivered, 767,681; local letters delivered, 366,141; newspapers delivered, 257,219; newspapers collected, 65,982; letters collected, 1,008,653; making a total of 2,495,576 letters and papers collected and delivered, being 723,561 more than in the month of October, 1867.

—The following are the receipts of hay and straw for the week ending Nov. 14, 1868:—Loads of hay, 625; loads of straw, 85. Price—Prime Timothy, per 100 pounds, $1·35@1·40; mixed, $1·25@1·30; inferior, $1·15@1·20; straw, $1·40 @1·50.

—John Eastburn, fifty-eight years of age, residing at Bristol, fell through a hatchway in a saw-mill yesterday, and was seriously injured about the head and neck. He was taken to the Episcopal Hospital.

—Major-General Prevost has issued his order for a parade of the First Division, P. M., on Thanksgiving Day. The line will form at 2 o'clock P. M., on Broad street, right resting on Coates street.

—Nonpareil Lodge, No. 11, K. of P., of Camden, were received on Saturday night, by Nonpareil Lodge, No. 20, of this city, and entertained at National Guards Hall.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 134⅞.

—There were 209 deaths in this city last week.

—Secretary Seward has returned to Washington.

—General Grant left New York for West Point on Saturday.

—The monetary excitement in Milwaukee has come to an end.

—Governor Green Clay Smith, of Montana, is in Washington.

—A Cuban filibustering organization has been effected in St. Louis.

—$659,088 in treasure arrived at New York from California on Saturday.

—The Stuart House, New York, was burned yesterday morning. Loss, $70,000.

—Two men, laborers, were killed by a land slide, near Gardner, Mass., on Friday.

—Wormald is desirous of fighting O'Baldwin at two weeks' notice, for $1000 or $5000.

—In Dubuque on Friday evening, William Brown shot and killed his wife and then shot himself.

—The Treasury Department last week printed $526,500 worth of fractional currency, and redeemed $436,700.

—District Attorney Courtney has a warrant for the arrest of Blackley, should the "Busy B" show himself in New York.

—In a libel suit against the Portsmouth N. H., *Daily Chronicle*, the jury, on Saturday, returned a verdict for the defendant.

—The committee appointed to investigate the election for the ratification or rejection of the new Constitution in Mississippi, report that the defeat of the Constitution was brought about by illegal voting.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Rio Janeiro advices to Oct. 24 have been received here. The news from Paraguay is to the effect that the Allies have reconnoitred the position held by Lopez, and that it is thought to be unassailable. General McMahon, the new United States Minister to Paraguay, had arrived at Rio, *en route* to the scene of his labors.

Advices from Buenos Ayres indicate that the new President of the Argentine Confederation, Sarmiento, is in favor of a continuance of the war with Paraguay.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The elections absorb attention of all classes. Little business will be done this week. Cotton trade at Liverpool will be suspended on Tuesday and Wednesday, and the breadstuffs market will probably be closed on those days. In London the Stock Exchange will be closed on this day. Sanguine Liberals estimate that Gladstone will have a majority of one hundred and thirty in the next House.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The prosecution by the French Government of the parties who promoted a subscription for one of the victims of the *coup d'etat* of December 2, 1852, has resulted in the conviction of several journalists and others, all of whom have been heavily fined and additionally punished by suspension of their civil rights. The decision of the courts in these cases causes much popular indignation in Paris, and symptoms of unusual agitation have appeared. The police and military authorities in the city are taking extraordinary precautions against disturbances.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The French Government has commenced a prosecution against the *Gaulois* newspaper for an infraction of the Press law.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The South American mails bring the following intelligence from Paraguayan sources:—

A battle took place on September 24, at Velleta, where Lopez was strongly intrenched, with all his troops. The Allied forces attacked his position, but were repulsed by ambuscades which had been laid in the woods. The loss of the Brazilians in killed and wounded was very heavy.

After this defeat the Allied army went into camp at Palmes. There they were constantly harassed by the Paraguayan guerillas, who frequently cut off their supplies and interrupted communications.

The Brazilian iron-clads had bombarded Angostura, but without effect.

It was rumored that a revolt had broken out in the Argentine Confederation, against President Sarmiento.

LISBON, Nov. 13.—The regular mail steamer from Rio Janeiro arrived here to-day with later news from the seat of war. The Allied army was before Angostura, and the Paraguayans came out in force to attack it, but were repulsed with a loss of 380 killed and wounded. It was fully confirmed that President Lopez had shot his brothers Benigno and Menancio. Many of Lopez's troops are deserting.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—The Prussian Budget was submitted to the Diet to-day, Baron Von der Heydt, the Finance Minister, in his remarks, said the financial difficulties of Prussia were merely transitory, and that the position of affairs in Europe was favorable to the preservation of peace.

Nothing of an official character has yet been made public or submitted to the Diet with reference to the umpireship of King William on the question of the claims of the United States upon Great Britain for the depredations committed by the *Alabama*.

MADRID, Nov. 15.—A band of malcontents, who have held possession of Seville since the revolution, and obstinately refused to obey the orders of the national government, were yesterday disarmed by regular troops, after a fierce combat, and complete quiet has been restored.

HAVANA, Nov. 14.—The inhabitants of the city of Puerto Principe and vicinity have united in an address to the Captain-General of Cuba, regretting the depredations of the revolutionists, and offering their services to quell the rebellion. The signers of the address hope for speedy peace, and believe the inauguration of the reforms given by the mother country will soon bring about that result. This document is signed by the most influential portion of the population, and many native Cubans, among them Varona. The address is almost certain to exercise a great influence throughout the entire island, as it is well known that Puerto Principe has always been considered the principal stronghold of the Republican Cubans.

The Captain-General denounces the statement published in certain New York journals of his having prohibited the American Consul from sending a despatch by the Cuba cable to Washington, asking the American Government to send a squadron to Cuba. He says the story is a base falsehood, and the following is authoritatively given as the true version of the affair:—The American Consul wished to telegraph to Washington that Puerto Principe had revolted. The Captain-General, being certain that the intelligence was untrue, convinced the Consul of that fact, who immediately and voluntarily withdrew the despatch.

Despatches from the New York Associated Press announcing that an attempt to organize a filibustering expedition in that city and New Orleans against Cuba were promptly received here. The Captain-General is also in receipt of despatches to the same effect, and all necessary precautions have been taken to receive the invaders, and Spanish war steamers are cruising about the coast.

Colonel Quiros has returned to Santiago de Cuba from the insurrectionary district. He was unable to remain there any longer as he was without provisions, and the region was entirely bare.

The Captain-General has received a despatch from the Provisional Government at Madrid approving his course in every particular. The despatch mentioned the fact of the appointment of General Dulce as Captain-General of Cuba, who was nominated on account of the receipt of the resignation of Lersundi.

Advices from Bogota report that the National troops had routed one force of rebels and compelled another to surrender. The revolution is not yet suppressed, however, and another attack was expected on Bogota.

HAVANA, Nov. 15.—The rebels have appeared on the railroad track between Nuevitas and Puerto Principe, and captured a train of cars with a number of passengers. Four were held as prisoners, and the others allowed to proceed on hand cars. The baggage vans were plundered and the track torn up for a long distance.

Heavy continuous rains during the past week have prevented cane-grinding on the plantations.

The United States flagship *Contoocook* has arrived here from Norfolk.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15, 1868.—I observe that the carriers of letters attached to our Post Office department here and elsewhere throughout the United States are soon to be costumed in a new postal uniform, of peculiar make, cut, shape, and color—a sort of Rebel grey—hereafter to designate them and their calling. This is a good idea, and must prove of decided utility. Would it not, however, be well to defer this uniforming until some time after the fourth of March next, as, there are at present very many of these employes now in service, who may not be wanted after General Grant's inauguration. Such being the case, their costly trappings would be rendered useless, as they would not be permitted to wear them out and there must necessarily be incurred a heavy loss, or great inconvenience in procuring new suits. Those who have an eye to economy, and are likely to be dismissed, should endeavor to procure some good Republicans fitted for the position, about their own size and physical dimensions, so as to get them in their places, and sell out the Government garments to their happy, fortunate successors. I simply give out this idea that it may be given timely consideration by the Democratic Post Office attaches throughout the country. Possibly, however, another color more in keeping with the "Union blue" may be adopted as a postal uniform when loyalty and Union republicanism take possession at Washington.

The Republicans of our State are determined to keep up a vigorous organization, and never cease until they have brought Maryland fairly into the Union line. As the Democrats went in for reform a few years ago, and obtained it, so the Republicans now strike determinedly for the same thing. They do not consider it respectful that the territory, containing within her borders the National Capital should be so inimical in political sentiment to the central power or incoming administration. Whether right or wrong, palatable or not, it is one of the fixed facts soon to be made manifest, that the colored citizens of our State will, in less than two years, be entitled to exercise the right of suffrage. They will constitute about thirty-five thousand voters, and being free from intimidation, are sure to side with the party who freed their race by striking off the shackles of slavery. When this period arrives we will have another new constitution, not exactly of Governor Swann's making.

Efforts will be made to entertain General Grant at the Union Club when he arrives here on his return from New York.

There were more than the usual number of meteors seen here on the night of the 13th and morning of the 14th, some of them very brilliant and beautiful.

Terrible complaints are now making of taxation imposed upon us in Baltimore by recent Democratic rule. Extravagance has run wild and political prodigacy is rampant.

Business now is unusually dull for the season. Money tight; many tenants and stores are idle, and rents tending downwards, though landlords yield reluctantly. "BONO."

ALASKA.

Report of the Scientific Expedition.

The scientific expedition sent out to Alaska by the Government has made its report on the fisheries, fur trade, and mineral wealth of the new territory and other matters. The commission states that the acquisition of Alaska will exercise a peculiarly advantageous influence on our fisheries. Large and rich fisheries lie off in the North Pacific, and were always favorite resorts with our fishermen. Much inconvenience was entailed on them by their necessary trips to San Francisco, not the smallest part of which was the heavy outlay of capital on ocean-going craft. Now they can fish in fifty fathom water in ordinary open boats. Curing stations can be established on the coast. Formerly the importation of codfish from New England ports to California was a very heavy item. It has been stopped completely by the acquisition of Alaska. In 1867, twenty-seven American vessels were employed among the Shumagin Islands on the shores of Southern Alaska. The average catch was nearly 100 tons, which was valued at 9½ cents, coin, per pound; the average cost of outfit and labor, $3000 in gold. It is stated that the eastern portion of the Behrings Sea is extremely rich in cod, and that the area within the limits of fifty fathoms depth is 18,000 miles in extent. The banks along the shores of Alaska, south of the Aleutian Islands, are about 4500 miles. The whale fisheries, especially in Archipelago Alexander, are well known. The Coast Survey has discovered indications of large beds of anthracite coal. The warm current from Japan exercises a beneficial influence on the climate of Alaska.

—The law department at Michigan University helps to edit the *University Magazine*.

—Portland is to have a skating rink, with etceteras.

—The thread used in Brussels lace is so fine as to be invisible.

—The Governor of Oregon advises a Bureau of Immigration.

—Wolverines, as large as Newfoundland dogs, trouble Ontario.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES....6 48 | MOON SETS....6 51
SUN SETS....4 41 | HIGH WATER....2 46

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
EDMUND A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUZBY, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 28
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Oct. 31
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 3
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 3
England	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 4
City of London	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 4
Baltimore	Southampton	Baltimore	Nov. 4

FOR EUROPE.

Etna	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 17
Westphalia	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 17
Java	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 18
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 21
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Nov. 28
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 28
Wm. Penn	New York	London	Nov. 28

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Nov. 16
Juniata	Philada.	New Orleans	Nov. 18
Columbia	New York	Havana	Nov. 19
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	Nov. 20
Tonawanda	Philada.	Savannah	Nov. 21
S. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Nov. 23
Stars and Stripes	Philada.	Havana	Dec. 2

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Utility, Fargo, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Brig Minnie Miller, Anderson, Portland, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, Salem, do.
Schr Trade Wind, Lloyd, Boston, do.
Schr S. L. Simmons, Gandy, Salem, do.
Schr Mary Anna, Adams, New Haven, Day, Hudder & Co.
Schr S. L. Russell, Smith, Fall River, J. Rommell, Jr.
Schr Jane McCarthy, Simpson, Boston, do.
Schr J. H. Bartlett, Wiggins, Providence, do.
Schr Francis Edwards, Bolte, Boston, do.
Schr Willie Dill, English, Brooklyn, do.
Schr E. A. Conkling, Daniels, Bristol, do.
Schr Richard Law, York, Stonington, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Frank Herbert, Crowell, Boston, Davis, Fales & Co.
Schr Transit, Rackett, Providence, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Maria and Elizabeth, Soper, Portsmouth, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Raymond, Platt, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Mary A. Grumley, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Str G. H. Stout, Ford, Washington, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, 50 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton, naval stores, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Off the Capes bound in, brig Isabel Beurmann; below Lightship, brig Mariana IV; at Bombay Hook, brig Emma C. of St. John's.

Barque Bessie Harris, Allen, 70 days from Genoa, with mdse. and 10 passengers to V. A. Sartori. Towed up by tug Eclaw. In the Mediterranean experienced westerly winds for 34 consecutive days, with which we were obliged to contend from the Gulf of Genoa to Gibraltar; took the southern passage and had pleasant weather to Bermuda; since then strong NW. gales. No date, lat. 36, long. 67, spoke brig Tasso, from Palermo for New York.

Barque Sam Sheppard, Evans, 19 days from Clenfuegos, with sugar, molasses, and honey to George G. Carson & Co.

Brig Schr Charlotte, Strachan, 39 days from Hull, Eng., with Paris white to order.

Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, 5 days from New Bedford, with box boards to Goldey & Cohn.

Schr Cohasset, Gibbs, 4 days from New Bedford, with boxwood to Goldey & Cohn.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Prometheus, Grey, 65 hours from Charleston, with cotton, etc., to E. A. Souder & Co.

Steamship Norfolk, Vance, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

N. G. barque Marco Polo, Miussen, 8 days from New York, in ballast to Peter Wright & Sons.

Schr G. S. Repplier, Miller, from Alexandria, Va., with coal.

Schr Maria and Elizabeth, Soper, from New York.
Schr Wm. Wallace, Scull, from Boston.
Schr Trade Wind, Lloyd, from Boston.
Schr S. L. Simmons, Gandy, from Boston.
Schr Alabama, Vanglider, from Salem.
Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, from Salem.
Schr Richard Law, York, from Stonington.
Schr Mary Anna, Adams, from Norwich.
Schr John H. Perry, Kelly, from New Bedford.
Schr Transit, Rackett, from Danversport.
Steamer New York, Jones, from Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SAILED.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Savannah, sailed on Saturday morning. Passengers—Miss Caroline Lueck, Miss H. Guerard and niece, S. J. Temple and lady, Miss Alice Temple, Miss Georgiana Temple, Miss Emma Temple, J. Wolfe, Mrs. Hallowell and two children, S. L. Anderson, Mrs Rudderow, Frank Rodewald, Wm. Klatte, I. R. Satterthwait, Holmes Chafey, S. P. Stein, M. L. McMullen, John Grosmeyer and lady, Christian Johnson, Nels. Johnson.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 15—6 P. M.—The Italian brig Mariana IV, from Lisbon for Philadelphia, passed in this afternoon. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Wm. Cummings, Miller, hence, was going into Aspinwall 6th inst.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York 13th inst.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 14th inst.

Barque Flori M. Huiber, Curtis, hence at Savannah yesterday.

Barque Myra, Dix, at Mobile 10th inst., from Aspinwall.

Barque Hellespont, Bridgeo, cleared at Barcelona 22d ult., for Marseilles.

Brig Tula, Reed, hence, at Newburyport 12th inst.

Brig Otis, Marsh, hence, at Halifax 6th inst.

Brig S. P. Smith, Knowlton, for Philadelphia sailed from Navassa 26th ult.

Schr P. H. Shannon, Dilks, hence, at Newburyport 12th inst.

Schr M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 12th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that a skeleton iron lighthouse has been erected on Maugre Cay, north of Turneffe Cays, Belize, British Honduras, and that since the 22d October, 1868, three fixed white lights have been exhibited thereon, in lieu of the lanterns formerly shown from a mast and yard.

The lights are fixed in a triangle, the two side lights being 49 and the centre light 54 feet above high water.

The lights are fixed in a line NW. and SE., and face NE. and SW.

The upper part of the lighthouse is painted black and the remainder white, and the lights can be seen from all points of the compass above the trees.

The illuminating apparatus is by dioptric lenses, and the lights can be seen at 13 miles' distance.

Position of the light—17 27 15 N., long. 87 45 45 W. from Greenwich.

C. B. H. MITCHELL, Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office, Belize, Oct. 26, 1868.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR NEW YORK.

From and after this date, the rates of freight by this line will be ten cents per 100 lbs. for heavy goods; four cents per foot, measurement; one cent per gallon for liquids, ship's option. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers. All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge except cartage.

For further information, apply on the pier to
8 18 6m JOHN F. OHL.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, November 14.
ETNA (via Halifax), Tuesday, November 17.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 21.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, November 28.
CITY OF NEW YORK, Tuesday, December 1.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	125	to Paris	80

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$38
Halifax	20	Halifax	1
St. John's, N. F.	40	St. John's, N. F.	30
by Branch Steamer	15	by Branch Steamer	5

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.—EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street,

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent. 30
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.—THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.—SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 14

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, KEOKUK, Iowa, Oct. 31, 1868.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. WEDNESDAY, of November 18, 1868, for completing the excavation of the Prism, and the construction of the embankment wall of the canal for the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi River.

The canal is to be about 7¾ miles along, extending from Nashville, Iowa, to Keokuk, Iowa. The width at the water surface inside of the Canal is to be from 300 to 400 feet in embankment and 250 feet in excavation, and to low water to be five feet deep. All the material excavated from the Prism of the Canal to be used in building the embankment. The latter throughout the greater part of the distance, will be about 300 feet from the Iowa shore. Where rock excavation occurs the bottom of the Canal will have a slope 1½ inches to the mile. The embankment to be built of earth clay, and rock, to be ten feet wide on the top, including the rip-rap covering and to be two feet above high water mark, with slopes of 1½ base to 1 vertical on the outside, and ½ base to 1 vertical on the inside. The average thickness of the rip rap protection to be 2½ feet on the outside, 2 feet on the inside, and 1 foot on the top.

A portion of the work has already been constructed—say one-ninth, the balance, or so much thereof as the remainder of the funds appropriated—about $800,000—will pay for, is to be relet.

All propositions must state the price at which each and every kind of work specified in the proposal is to be done, and no bid will be considered that is not definite in this respect.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Each bid must contain a written or printed guarantee, signed by two responsible persons.

Blanks for proposals of the form required, with form of guarantee, will be furnished upon application to this office.

The price or prices in the contract will be considered as including the expense of furnishing all the material (excepting right of way and land for borrow-pits), implements, and machinery, and performing all the work according to the plans and specifications exhibited at the letting.

Fifteen per cent. of the amount of any work done, or materials furnished, at the contract price thereof, will be reserved until the whole work which is the subject of contract shall be entirely completed.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their place of residence and Post Office address.

Plans, maps specifications, and all necessary papers will be ready for examination at this Office for fifteen days prior to the date of the letting.

Persons proposing to contract are requested to visit and examine the location of the work before sending in their bids.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned at Keokuk, Iowa, and should be endorsed:—"Proposals for work on the Improvement of the Des Moines Rapids."

J. H. WILSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel 35th Infantry, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.
Official:—
L. COOPER OVERMAN,
10 30 16t Captain Corps of Engineers.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE DEPOT AND DISBURSING Q. M., HDQS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, ATLANTA Ga. Nov. 2, 1868.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 M. MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, for supplying the Depot with
600,000 pounds WESTERN OATS.
44,800 pounds CORN.
1,440,000 pounds TIMOTHY HAY, baled.
240,000 pounds STRAW, baled.

Oats and Corn to be of prime quality, sound, free from dust or dirt, and put up in good, strong sacks.

Hay and Straw must be well baled, perfectly cured, and free from weeds, dust, or dirt. The whole will be subjected to a rigid inspection.

All Forage and Straw to be delivered in cars on the siding of Messrs. Glenn, Wright & Carr, or at the Quartermaster's Storehouse, foot of Forsyth street, Atlanta.

Delivery to commence January 1, 1869 and to continue in equal quantities on the first day of each month for five months ensuing.

Proposals should be made for each article SEPARATELY, and in TRIPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, and bear the indorsement in their own hand of the persons, or whom there must be *at least two*, offered as surety for the faithful performance of the contract, if awarded.

Bids will be received for any amount not less than 100,000 pounds.

The right is reserved to receive or reject such parts or the whole of bids as may be for the best interests of the service.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed upon the envelope, "Proposals for the Delivery of Forage and Straw."

By order of Brev. Brig.-Gen. R. Saxton, Chief Q. M.
R. J. FARNSWORTH.
Brevet Captain and A. A. Q. M., U. S. A., in charge of Depot. 11 16 6t

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND,
Offices, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street, west side, Phila.;
No. 96 DUANE Street
No. 752 BROADWAY, New York, and
Nos. 134 and 136 FIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.

This old and extensive establishment having been in existence a *half century* are prepared to DYE and CLEANSE Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments and Piece Goods of every description and fabric in their usually unsurpassed manner.

SAMUEL MARSH, President.
J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 10 19 lmw12m

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf		Leaves South Trenton.	
Saturday, Nov. 14	10 A.M	Saturday, Nov. 14,	2 P.M
Monday, "	16, 12 M.	Monday, "	16, 4 P.M
Tuesday, "	17, 1 P.M	Tuesday, "	17, 5 P.M
Wed'day, "	18, 1¾ P.M	Wed'day, "	18, don't go
Thursday, "	19, 2½ P.M	Thursday, "	19, 7 A.M
Friday, "	20, 3 P.M	Friday, "	20, 7½ A.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sunday excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving Arch Street wharf at 9:45 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.

Light freights taken.

L. W. BURNS, Captain.
4 28 tf

FOR WILMINGTON, CHESTER, AND BACK.
FARE 10 CTS.

The Steamer S. M. FELTON leaves Chesnut Street Wharf at 2 P. M., and Wilmington at 6:00 A. M. Fare, 10 cts. Freight taken at low rates. 11 16 12t

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves RICHMOND STREET Wharf, Philadelphia, at 2 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7:10 o'clock A. M. Fare, 25 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents. 4 21

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1½ No. 122 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

LUMBER.

FALL, 1868.

F. H. WILLIAMS,

Seventeenth and Spring Garden Sts.

Calls the attention of Builders and others to his Stock of

SEASONED LUMBER.

CONSISTING OF

Hemlock and Spruce Joists,
Carolina Flooring, all grades,
White Pine Boards, all qualities,
Shingles, Plastering Lath,

And all kinds of Building Lumber. [10 8 thstu2m

AT LOWEST PRICES.

1868.	SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK.	1868.
1868	SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR.	1868
1868	FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.	1868
1868	WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK.	1868
1868	UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE.	1868
1868	SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY.	1868
1868	CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW.	1868
1868	CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA B. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING.	1868
1868	CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.	1868
1 1½		

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(SO-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER, BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATOC SHIP-KNEES. 1 3l stuth§

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

WILLIAM H. HENDERSON, of Philadelphia, bankrupt, having petitioned for his discharge, a meeting of creditors will be held on the second day of December, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., before Register WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Esq., at his Office, No. 53 WALNUT Street in the city of Philadelphia, that the examination of the bankrupt may be finished, and any business of meetings required by sections 27 or 28 of the act of Congress transacted. The Register will certify whether the bankrupt has conformed to his duty.

A hearing will also be had on WEDNESDAY, the sixteenth day of December, 1868, before the Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., when parties interested may show cause against the discharge.

Witness the Honorable John Cadwalader, Judge of the said District Court, and seal thereof, at Philadelphia, this 6th day of November, 1868. (SEAL)

G. R. FOX, Clerk.
Attest—
WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Register.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1868.

Universal Suffrage by Constitutional Amendment.

IT is generally believed that among the firs and most important measures brought befor Congress at the approaching session, will be one looking to the amendment of the Federal Constitution in such a way that the right of suffrage will be secured to all men throughout the length and breadth of the land, without any regard to the color of their skins or the comparative sensitiveness of their shin-bones. In other words, it is proposed to dispose at once and for ever of the vexatious suffrage question by so amending our fundamental law as to specify clearly and unmistakably the classes which are to be entitled to the franchise, or to place in the hands of Congress the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the subject. In all likelihood the movement will assum" the former bearing, and the proposed amendment will explicitly declare that the ballot is an inherent right of manhood, coördinate with the other rights which are enumerated in the Declaration of Independence as "inalienable." As matters now stand, but few of the most extreme men who act with the Republican party dispute the claim of the States to regulate the franchise within their own limits, without dictation or interference by Congress. The case of the States which engaged in the nefarious attempt to destroy the life of the nation, it is generally conceded, does not come within the scope of this principle, Congress having acquired jurisdiction over the suffrage question in reference to them by virtue of that constitutional provision which requires "the United States"—meaning Congress and the executive branch of the Government, if it mean anything at all—to "guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government." But if a black man be entitled to a vote in Rhode Island or South Carolina, he is certainly, according to the common sense view of the case, entitled to the same privilege in Pennsylvania or Maryland. Yet, while the franchise is regulated and controlled by each State for itself, this uniformity, which is so desirable, will for years remain impracticable, since the prejudice of color will continue to linger in some benighted corners of the country, long after the last vestige of it has disappeared from others.

So much for consistency and uniformity, but whenever we come down to the inherent justice involved in the issue, we maintain, as we have long done, that the color of a man's skin should not have anything more to do with his political privileges than with his right to breathe the air of heaven and enjoy unmolested the fruits of his own toil. For this reason as well as for the sake of consistency and uniformity, we should rejoice at any practicable solution of the pending question. Beyond all doubt, the most practicable of all imaginable solutions would result from the adoption of such an amendment as is proposed—either the incorporation of the doctrine of universal suffrage in the Constitution itself, or the clothing of Congress with exclusive jurisdiction over the subject. Continued and systematic opposition to the principle involved in this issue can spring only from a lingering adherence to the pernicious doctrine of State sovereignty, which was the curse of the nation from its foundation up to the attack on Fort Sumter, and from that day forward the entering wedge which came near resulting in its disruption. As opponents of the pro-slavery dogma of State sovereignty, and of all its infamous offshoots, therefore, if for no other reason, we advocate the adoption of such an amendment to the fundamental law of the land as will either remove the suffrage question forever from the arena of politics by a final and impartial settlement, or will consign it to Congress, where it properly belongs.

Yet, desirous as we are of seeing one or the other of these results brought about, we cannot conceal from our readers the doubts of its success at the present time which we are forced to entertain. As the political complexion of the lower house of the Fortieth Congress now stands, the Republican majority will fall a little below two-thirds, and consequently, if the proposed amendment, in either shape, is to be submitted to the Legislatures of the States, according to the forms provided in the Constitution, it must be done by the present Congress, which has still a three months' lease of power, and the Republican preponderance requisite to accomplish the object in view. But, even if Congress should, at the approaching session, perform its portion of the work, the proposed amendment would still have to encounter the ordeal of the State Legislatures, a ratification by three-fourths of the number being requisite. When we look over the list of States, from Alabama to Wisconsin, we are inclined to the belief that the dream of universal suffrage through the instrumentality of a constitutional amendment is not destined to witness a very speedy fulfilment. Indeed, of the twenty-one Northern States we can count with certainty only on the following:—

Maine,	Rhode Island,
New Hampshire,	Iowa, and
Vermont,	Minnesota—7.
Massachusetts,	

Within a few years, and with all the prestige of the war in favor of the movement, Connecticut, Ohio, Kansas, and Missouri, all of which were carried for General Grant by respectable majorities, have refused to enfranchise the blacks living within their borders, and public sentiment does not take such rapid strides as would justify us in believing that they were not in earnest in so doing. With only seven Northern States assuredly in favor of the change, it certainly appears to be in a hopeless plight at present. And when we remember that the adverse votes of ten States will defeat the measure for several years to come, and glance over the following list:—

Connecticut,	Georgia,
New York,	Kentucky,
New Jersey,	Arkansas,
Pennsylvania,	Missouri,
Delaware,	Indiana,
Maryland,	California, and
Virginia,	Oregon—

fourteen in number, we lose all hope and expectation of seeing justice to all men brought about in the manner contemplated. Therefore, while it may do no harm for Congress to propose an amendment looking towards the enfranchisement of all the citizens of the United States, we must patiently await the action of each State by itself, trusting that the principles of justice will yet win to their advocacy the whole united American people.

The Capture of Cuba.

WE place no reliance whatever on the rumors so industriously circulated in regard to an invasion of Cuba by an organized band of "filibusters" for the purpose of annexing it to the United States. The source of the information heretofore made public warrants a belief that it is nothing but a New York canard, started for excitement, kept alive by credulity, and which will die out as soon as some new occasion for a sensation arises. Just now our startling New York contemporaries are having a hard time to secure the proper amount of excitement for the appetites of their readers. The election is over and Congress has not met. Grant is silent as to his intentions, and people will not believe the rumors as to his Cabinet. In fact, there is an hiatus, and it must be filled up. Therefore Cuba is selected, and Henningsen chosen as the leader of the buccaneers. General Henningsen is well known in Philadelphia, having been here with Kossuth, whose secretary he was, and having also resided here about the time of the other filibustering expedition in which he was identified with the late General Walker. At present he is said to be in New Orleans, and has acquired a fortune. If this be true, it seems highly improbable that he will again risk his head in chimerical expeditions such as the one proposed. Cuba is a desirable object of accession to the United States, but the present feeling is so strongly in favor of a legal acquisition that it is not probable that the invaders will meet with much encouragement at home. Looking at their conduct calmly, we are at a loss to understand what they expect to realize by the attempt. They land and get to the mountains. What then? Granting that they are so successful as to escape the men-of-war and the batteries which will attempt to resist them, what will they gain after getting to the mountains? The New York *World* says they will have sufficient provisions to hold out until the republicans of the island rise and come to assist them. We have heard so little of any general dissatisfaction in Cuba among the people that we doubt if there exists any to a sufficient extent to make it formidable. It requires that the community should be in a state of semi-combustion, and that the arrival of these foreigners must apply the match. If, however, the native ardor is dampened, then there can be little or no hope for anything like a general insurrection, and, as a consequence, the band of adventurers must either retire—a proceeding decidedly difficult; or surrender—a proceeding which means death; or become a band of robbers, which is by far the most probable result that will follow an invasion. All these facts are perfectly well known to those who talk of getting up the expedition, will be calculated on by them, and fully considered. For these reasons we believe that the time has not come when any serious attempt will be made on Cuba, and the Captain-General of that island might as well save his telegraph bills, and rest in quiet, so far as the contemplated invasion is concerned.

A CHANCE FOR SEWARD.—There must be a little "unpleasantness" between Secretary Seward and Raymond, "the little villain" of the New York *Times*. If not, why should the *Times* give place to such an editorial paragraph as the following?—

"We have lately heard the theory that the United States proposed to annex the Sandwich Islands scouted as an absurdity. Very good; but how, then, do you account for the fact that a great 'tidal wave' has just deluged Hawaii and an earthquake has visited Hilo? We pause for a reply."

The announcement that a tidal wave, an earthquake, or an iceberg has visited any out-of-the-way place in all the wide world is but the precursor of the announcement that the Secretary of State is negotiating for the purchase of that same out-of-the-way place on national account. If the *Times* does not intend to hold Mr. Seward up to ridicule, it should not touch up his passion for tidal waves, earthquakes, and icebergs in this sarcastic fashion.

OBITUARY.

Gioachino Rossini.

The musical world has sustained a great loss by the death of Rossini, which is announced as having taken place in Paris yesterday. This event was not altogether unexpected, as the great composer had been ill for some time, and, it was scarcely hoped for that he would recover.

Gioachino Rossini was born at Pesaro, near Bologna, in Italy, on the 29th of February, 1792, and he was consequently in his 77th year at the time of his death. His parents were strolling players, and at ten years of age his musical talents were so much developed that he was able to assist in the orchestra. He was afterwards placed under tuition, and he developed soprano voice of great purity. For several years he was employed as a chorister in the Bolognese churches and in the choruses of the provincial theatres. In 1807 he entered the lyceum of Bologna, where, under the instruction of Padre Mattei, he obtained a thorough knowledge of counterpoint. He determined to become a writer of operas, as his tastes attracted him to the stage, and to that end he left school when he had acquired enough knowledge of the science of harmony to answer his purpose, and applied himself to the study of the works of the principal Italian and German opera writers. At 18 years of age he produced his first dramatic work, *La Gambiale di Matrimonio*, at the San Mose Theatre, in Venice, but his *Demetrio e Polibio*, which was produced in Rome in 1811, is said to have been written about two years earlier. In 1812 he wrote five operas, of which his *L'Inganno Felice* is the only one now remembered. In the following year these operas were given to the world, and *Tancredi* excited the greatest enthusiasm, and raised him to the height of popularity at a bound. The *Italiani in Algieri*, written in the same year, was almost equally successful. In the year following he produced at Milan *Aureliano in Palmyra* and *Il Turco in Italia*, and in 1815 he wrote *Elisabetta Regina d'Inghilterra* for the San Carlo Theatre, Naples; and during his engagement as musical director of that establishment from 1815 to 1822, he composed his inimitable bouffe opera, *Il Barbiere di Siviglia*, the greater portion of which is said to have been written in eight days, *Otello La Cenerentola* and *La Gazza Ladra*. All of these works retain their popularity, although they are not performed in this country as often as lovers of good music would like. Among the other works of this period are the oratorios of *Mose in Egitto*; *La Donna del Lago*; *Maometto Secondi*; *Zelmira*; *Armina Ricciardo e Zoraida*, *Provaido*; *Ermione*; *Edoardo Crispino*; *Bianca* and *Matelda e Consadino*.

In 1823 Rossini gave his opera of *Semiramide* to the world, and with it took his farewell of the Italian stage. In the same year he married Madame Colbran, a distinguished *prima donna* of the San Carlo Theatre, and in the year following he visited London, where he was extensively lionized, and was engaged to write an opera for the King's Theatre. This, however, he failed to do, but he returned to the continent a year later richer by £ 6,000, realized from concerts given by himself and his wife. He next took up his abode in Paris, and became director of the Italian Opera, a position which he held until 1830. While in Paris he composed *Il Rioggio a Rheims*, the name of which was afterwards adapted to the libretto of *Le Comte Ory*, and in 1829 he produced his great work of *Guillaume Tell*. After this he wrote nothing of importance except the *Stabat Mater*. The revolution of 1830 deprived him of his position of Inspector General of Singing, to which he had been appointed by Charles X, and in 1836 he retired to a villa near Bologna. For a number of years past he was in the habit of visiting Paris frequently, and in fact he passed the greater part of his time there, as the gay capital seemed to have a particular fascination for him. Rossini was extremely handsome in his youth, and although vain, he had the reputation of being kind-hearted and charitable. Few composers have shown more skill in writing for the human voice, and his rich and florid style renders his works popular with the masses, while they satisfy the most exacting demands of the connoisseurs. It is reported that Rossini has left a number of unfinished works and short pieces, which perhaps will be given to the world, unless he has imposed restrictions upon his executors in imitation of Meyerbeer's example.

AN ENGLISH FORECAST.—The London *Saturday Review* of October 31, several days before our Presidential election, in the course of a very discriminating editorial on the probable result, remarked:—"There is no likelihood that any large State, with the exception of New York, will vote for the Democratic nominees; and it is well that no legal doubt should attach to the regularity of the election. The exclusion of three States from all share in the choice of a President might have raised formidable doubts if their votes had been material to the result; but Grant and Colfax will be elected by a majority of two-thirds, or perhaps three-fourths, of the whole number of votes. It is true that the popular vote would be less unequally divided if the entire population of the Union voted as a single constituency; but in this instance the more complicated mode of election by States represents the general opinion. It is only in some of the great cities, and in two or three border States, that the Democrats retain their former superiority. The Irish immigrants in New York and Philadelphia still adhere to the party which has always cultivated their favor; and it is natural that Kentucky and Maryland should cherish their ancient sympathies. The confidence of the Republicans and the despondency of the Democrats has, during the contest, received a curious illustration in the partial discontinuance of the avidity with which both parties had previously cultivated the favor of the Fenians."

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD.—A paragraph appeared in one of the Sunday papers yesterday, announcing that Mr. H. T. Helmbold, the well known druggist, was insane, and that he had by the advice of his physicians, been sent to the Asylum. We have the best authority for denying the truth of this statement in every particular. Mr. Helmbold is not insane, never has been, and to all appearances he is never likely to be. He is one of the sharpest, most quick-witted, and enterprising business men in the country, and a prompt denial of such an injurious statement is no more than is justly due him.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4f

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TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after November 30, 1868.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be obtained at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M., from Nov. 30 to Dec 5, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

11 3 30t

MR. JOBSON, FORMERLY CONSULTing Surgeon and Dentist to the Royal Family of England, will lecture at Assembly Building, on MONDAY, November 16, at 8 o'clock, ON THE PHYSIOLOGY AND HARMONY OF FEMALE DRESS.

Tickets, 50 cents, at the Hall and his residence, No. 614 Washington square 11 10 6t

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE PHILADELPHIA, Nov 2, 1868.

NOTICE—Holders of City Warrants, numbering from 3300 to 4000, will be paid on presentation. Interest ceasing from this date.

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, City Treasurer.

11 11 7t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT.—JUSTICE to my many friends and patrons in Philadelphia demands that I should thus publicly state that I am not any longer connected with the Colton Dental Association of this city, as their operator, but am now practising in my own office, where I continue to make extracting teeth without pain, by nitrous oxide gas, my specialty, devoting my whole practice to this particular branch. The following eminent gentlemen in the dental profession send their cases of extracting teeth to me:

Dr. J. D. White,	Dr. Daniel Neals,
Dr. David Roberts,	Dr. Mahlon Kirke,
Dr. James S. Gilliams,	Drs. O. E. & E. E. Hopkins,
Dr. H. Winterbottom,	Dr. Edw. Townsend,
Dr. Louis Jack	and many others.
Dr. H. F. Reinstein,	

Respectfully,

DR. F. R. THOMAS,

11 9 mwf3t Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.

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Before they had Grant on,
Received a mysterious box
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'Twas fastened so funny,
With rivets, with bands, and with locks.

And mighty legal scholars
Said thousands of dollars
Were held in that package so strong
So in safe apartment,
Below War Department,
They kept it for ever so long.

But early Wednesday morning
They thought, red tape scorning,
Its contents to light they'd expose:
With great expectation,
Oh! queer revelation!
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Now the ladies send petition
To hold exhibition
Of calico wrapper and all:
But the men folks are rushing
And crowding and pushing
For clothes to the GREAT BROWN HALL

The folks at the War Department were badly sold. Jeff.'s cast-off feminines may be exhibited as an object of national curiosity, but for national usefulness, durability economy, and beauty, the citizens of this great nation seek the masculine apparel which is to be had on such delightful terms only at the

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MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Offenbach's most popular opera of *Le Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein*, will be performed this evening. Mons. Decre, who is spoken of as a fine tenor singer, will appear as "Fritz," in place of M. Geoffroy, but the other leading characters will be sustained by the old favorites Mad'lle Tostee, and MM. Leduc, Lagriffoul, and Duchesne.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Edwin Forrest will appear as "Richelieu" this evening. To-morrow *Virginius* will be given.

AT THE ARCH *The Lancashire Lass* will be performed this evening.

AT THE CHESNUT the drama of *The Lancashire Lass* will be performed this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN there will be an attractive variety entertainment to-night.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE, on Seventh street below Arch, there will be a variety performance this evening.

BLIND TOM will give a concert at Concert Hall this evening.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Horticultural Hall on Wednesday afternoon. On account of the death of Rossini, the entire programme will be from the works of that composer, with the exception of the "March Funebre" of Beethoven's "Eroica Sinfonie," which will be given in honor of the memory of the great composer.

THE prospects of American playwrights seem brightening. A few years ago, such a thing as an American play was hardly known. But things are changing. The success of Colonel Fitzgerald's drama, *Light at Last*, was brilliant and we are glad to see that his new play, *Wolves at Bay*, now in preparation at the Arch, will be produced as the holiday piece, in grand style. A thrilling mechanical effect is mentioned in connection with the piece, which will doubtless give *Wolves at Bay* a long run.

MR. JOBSON'S lecture at the Assembly Building this evening, on "The Physiology and Harmony of Female Dress," will be illustrated by amusing models, and ought to attract a crowded house.

MR. MAX STRAKOSH announces that Miss Clara Louise Kellogg will appear in two evening concerts and a matinee at Concert Hall, commencing on November 23. Miss Kellogg has always been a great favorite in this city, and she may be assured of a hearty welcome.

Dramatic Items.

BALZAC'S COMEDY.—Balzac's comedy, *Mercadet*, has at length been brought out at the Theatre Francais. Its reception was favorable, but the revival has attracted, on the whole, less notice than its importance seems to merit. Bad luck has attended all Balzac's dramatic efforts. The first piece he produced, *Vautrin*, was, like the dramas of the greatest of his friends, Hugo, suppressed. It was only performed once. *Les Ressources de Quinola*, a noble if most unmanageable drama, was damned. *Mercadet* was offered by Balzac to almost every manager in Paris, and was refused by all. It was not produced until a few months after the death of its author, when it had been more than ten years in existence. It was prepared for the stage by M. Dennery, and was acted at the Gymnase. It is brimful of wit an ingenuity. "Mercadet," its hero, resembles none of the many types which Balzac has given us in the *Comedie Humaine*. His schemes for raising money are scarcely wilder than those which Balzac himself seriously entertained. What, indeed, can be too wild or the man who knocked at the door of Laurent Jan at 2 o'clock on a winter's morning, insisting upon his getting up to start with him at once for the Mogul empire to gain countless wealth, and remonstrating seriously with the sleepy man because his delay must already have cost them a million? Balzac refused many times to make the alterations in *Mercadet* which were judged by theatrical managers necessary preliminaries to its production—alterations which he said would convert it from a comedy into a melo drama. He was very anxious, in case it was performed at any of the theatres on the Boulevards, to have for the principal representatives Frederic Lemaitre, Fechter, Clarence and Colbrun. When first produced, *Mercadet* was successful. Geoffroy played "Mercadet." In the character of "Pere Violette," the lachrymose creditor of Mercadet, Lesueur obtained one of the most noteworthy of his many triumphs in comedy. At the Theatre Francais, Got was "Mercadet;" E. Provost Justin, "Masset Minard;" Barre, "Verdelin;" Prudhon, "Mericourt;" Kime, "Violette;" Madame Guyon, "Madame Mercadet;" and Mad'lle Royer, "Julie." The house was crowded, and the performance was successful in all respects.

—*Therese Humbert*, a three act comedy by M. Durantin, produced at the Gymnase, Paris, recalls the *Heloise Paranquet* of the same author, both pieces dealing with the peculiar difficulties which in France attend the marriage of a minor. "Therese," the daughter of a Prussian doctor, marries the young "Count of Collinance." The marriage, unknown to the bride, has been contracted in opposition to the wishes of her mother-in-law. When "Therese" and her child arrive accordingly in Paris, the "Countess of Collinance" appeals to the laws and the marriage is declared invalid. "Therese," refusing to accept her position, is about to retire to her father's, when the child softens the grandmother's heart, and brings about a reconciliation. The drama obtained a moderate success. *Suzanne et les deux Viellards*, a one-act comedy, written by M. Henri Meilhac, without the assistance of his colleague, M. Halevy, has nothing to do with the well-known legend of the Apocrypha. It is a story resembling the famous episode on the "Orlando Furioso," which La Fontaine included in his "Contes," and for translating which Sir John Harington incurred the censure of Queen Elizabeth. It shows how a young girl proved far too clever for two old gentlemen who wished to marry her, and succeeded in obtaining the man of her choice.

—The saints of the stage have their little caprices, like commoner folk. Some of them have gone into convents or monasteries, but not all have stayed there. Last year, two were added to the list. Mad'lle Mouravieff, the Russian dancer, of the Grand Opera, became a Carmelite nun, and the outer world hears no more of her. After her, Mad'lle Thuillier, the pretty and clever actress of the Odeon, overwhelmed by a tender domestic affliction, withdrew from the stage, preparatory to entering the Carmelite convent at Blois. But the young lady has changed her mind, and has returned to the stage. In Paul Meurice's dramatic adaptation of George Sand's *Cadio*, at the Porte St. Martin, Mad'lle Thuillier plays the impassioned "La Korigane." In the deep emotion, the terrible agony, and the mute despair of the character, she has produced a great effect, and young and old amateurs rejoice that the actress is not at Blois.

—*Le Sacrilege*, the new play at the Ambigu-Comique, by MM. Theodore Barriere and Leon Beauvallet, is a melodrama of an old-fashioned class. A young and unprotected girl is left heiress to a large property. Among the many disappointed candidates for the estate she has obtained are some infamous characters. These persecute her in such fashion that they bring about her supposed death. While they are quarrelling about the division of the spoil, a young lover opens her tomb to take a last farewell, and finds her still living. This is the sacrilege which gives its name to the drama.

—Arnal has returned to the Vaudeville, Paris, making his reappearance in *Les Femmes d'Emprunt* of MM. Varin and Desvergers. A new one-act comedy by MM. Eugene Hugot and De Brugger, *Les Affaires Avant Tout*, has been produced at this house. It treats of the punishment by their wives, and the ultimate reformation, of two unprincipled *bourgeois* who have made business a cloak for pleasure and dissipation.

—The conclusion of Mr. H. J. Byron's drama of *Blow for Blow*, now performing at the Holborn, has been altered. By the change effected, an unnecessary and perplexing deed of violence is avoided, and the piece is made to terminate with a highly moral "tag." A new burlesque by Mr. Byron, with the title of *Lucretia Borgia, M. D.; or, La Grand Doctresse*, was recently produced. A London critic says:—This marks another step in the downward progress of burlesque. It is pitiable alike in conception and execution.

—The "Silver Wedding" anniversary of the Vienna Liedertafel, directed by Herbeck, has just been celebrated in grand style. Selections from Liszt, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Fr. Lachner (conducted by himself), Weinwurm, Herbeck, etc., were sung. The festival was attended by the Emperor, two archdukes, ministers, several generals, and the municipal authorities of Vienna.

—At the Palais Royal, in Paris, three vaudevilles, each in one act, have been produced:—*A qui le Singe?* by MM. Cremieux and Jamis fils; *Un Maiade au Mois*, by MM. Cham and A. de Lasalle; and *Le Bouquet*, by MM. Meilhac and Halevy. All were successful, a fact attributable to the acting rather than the pieces.

—Mr. Charles Dickens has been reading to very large audiences at the St. George's Hall, Liverpool, selections from "David Copperfield," "Chops," "The Dwarf," etc.

—Lady Don has commenced an engagement at the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, and plays the part of "Kitty Clatterly" in *Daddy Gray*.

Musical Items.

—The *Revue et Gazette Musicale* has some interesting particulars about the "Hymn of Riego," which is just now awakening the echoes of every square, of every by-way, of every valley in Spain. But very few weeks ago it was stated that Senor Huerta was about to resume in Paris the guitar performances for which, in years gone by, he was so celebrated. He then little dreamed, in all probability, that the time was so near when the national song, inspired nearly half a century ago, and proscribed since then, would again rise to the lips of an awakened people. It was in September, 1820, that Huerta, a youth of seventeen, serving in the army, and a certain Col. San Miguel, formerly editor of the journal *L'Espectador*, then on the staff of Riego, put their heads together, and produced a song which was accepted by the Spanish nation as the pass-word of their freedom. But thanks to foreign intervention, King Ferdinand the Seventh soon regained his throne; the victorious General Riego was hanged; his colleague Quiroga escaped to England, and Huerta took refuge in France. There and in America he became a successful singer, but losing his voice, he took up the guitar, on which instrument, out of fashion though it was, he became such a proficient as to bring it again into favor. Eventually, however, he fell into bad circumstances, from which it is to be hoped the renewed popularity of his now famous song will rescue him. Spain should do at least as much for the author of her Marseillaise as France under Louis Philippe did for Rouget de Lisle.

—The opening of the session of the Catholic University of Louvain, which recently took place, was signalized by the performance of a mass of the Holy Ghost, celebrated pontifically by Monseigneur Laforet. The entire academical body and a number of the notabilities of the town were present at this ceremony, which yearly draws a large concourse to the College of St. Peter. Sixty singers and instrumentalists lent their aid, under the direction of Chevalier van Elwyck, chapelmaster, in the execution of this mass for four voices and organ or orchestra.

—The political disturbances in Spain will not prevent the completion of all the engagements entered into by the Madrid Opera. A musical and artistic journal has just been started at Barcelona, under the suggestive title of *Ocrre, ve y di le*.

—One hundred and twenty candidates were examined recently for the ten vacant places in the female class of vocal instruction at the Conservatoire in Paris.

—The Theatre Lyrique has been opened under the new management, with Halevy's "*Val d'Andorre*," closely followed by "*Martha*."

—The Opera House at Madrid is open, Rossini's *Matilda di Shabran* and the *Africane* are performed by a very good company.

—Costa's *Eli*, just produced at Stuttgard, is the first English oratorio heard on the Continent, except those of Handel.

—Louisa Pyne was married to Mr. Frank Bodda in England, on the 12th of October.

—Balfe is on his way to Paris for the purpose of producing there the *Bohemian Girl*.

CITY ITEMS.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING—Men's, Youths', Boys', and Children's. Choice stock of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made to order.

Style, fit, and workmanship of our garments surpassed by none, and equalled by few.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CHARLES STOKES & Co., MERCHANT TAILORS And Extensive CLOTHIERS, No. 824 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel Building.

NATURE'S GREAT ALLY.—It took the world nearly two thousand years to discover and remedy one of the most fatal errors that mankind has ever believed in. From the time of Galen to a comparatively very recent date, it was supposed that, in order to cure a disease, it was necessary to weaken the already enfeebled patient by artificial means. Bleeding, blistering, violent purgation and salivation were the main reliance of the faculty, not more than fifty years ago. Restoratives were only administered as supplementary agents, after the lancet, cantharides, jalap, and calomel had done their depleting work. Modern science has effected a salutary reform in medical treatment. In place of the nauseous doses once administered in cases of indigestion, biliousness, constipation, sick headache, nervousness, intermittent fever, etc., HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are now given with the utmost confidence and the happiest results. The reason why this admirable botanical preparation has superseded the deoilt ating poisons of the old *materia medica* are these: it combines the properties of a wholesome tonic with those of a gentle cathartic, an anti-bilious agent, a nervine, and a blood depurent. Thus, while it keeps the bowels free, regulates the liver and purifies the current of life, it sustains the physical strength of the invalid, and by this means the expulsion of disease and the restoration of constitutional vigor go on together.

At this season, when intermittent and remittent fevers, with other complaints arising from a damp mephitic atmosphere are prevalent, a course of the BITTERS is the best means of protecting the system from an attack.

ECONOMY should be practised by everybody in all things. One dollar expended now in purchasing a bottle of Jayne's Expectorant, by those troubled with a slight Cough or Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A neglected Cough often ends in Consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a Sore Throat and a Pain in the Breast, will soon lead, through want of attention, to Bronchitis. A day's delay may entail months of suffering. Let the afflicted try at once Jayne's Expectorant. It is a standard remedy, and its curative properties have been tested by thousands of persons who have recovered their health by its use. Sold by all Druggists.

ASTOUNDING REPORTS.—2000 CASES OF CONSUMPTION CURED.

Professor Trosseau, of the Children's Hospital Paris, reports that, in two thousand cases of Consumption, in which the formula for *Upham's Fresh Meat Cure* was used, it cured nearly every one. It allays the cough, heals the lungs, and gives a new lease of life. Sold $1 per bottle, or six for $5. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

THE NEW COLOR. BEAUTIFUL AND SERVICEABLE. A novelty in the material for GENTLEMEN'S WALKING AND EVENING COATS, to be found only at CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s, No. 824 Chesnut street.

GOOD COAL, CHEAP.—Having a stock of superior Family Coal, all being purchased before the advance, it will be sold at reasonable prices for this month at W. W. Alter's Coal Depot, Ninth street (No. 537,) below Girard avenue, and Office, corner of Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

SPEER'S "STANDARD WINE BITTERS."—Of all the tonic and invigorating preparations now before the public, none have met with so general favor as Speer's Wines and the "Standard Wine Bitters," both from the Medical Profession and those whose ailments cause general debility. Sold by Druggists.

O'BRIEN, OF THE POST OFFICE NEWS EXCHANGE, has sold his right and title to said establishment to W. H. P. Covert, the proprietor of the Theatrical Operatic, and Railroad Ticket Office and News Exchange, at the Continental Hotel. Mr. Covert has the experience of several years to unite with a gentlemanly demeanor, which are certain to guarantee him success. He intends to keep on hand all sorts of stationery and foreign and domestic periodicals.

FROM A. WINCH, No. 905 Chesnut street, we have received *Punch Fun, Reynolds' Miscellany, London Society, Cornhill Magazine, St. James' Magazine*, and *Temple Bar*. Mr. Winch has these works always on hand, and in addition his place is well supplied with all the foreign and domestic periodicals.

CARPETS made and put down. Workmen put on all carpet jobs and the work finished. No delay; no disappointment. Workmen always ready, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

LACE CURTAINS done up, mended, and put up to windows, at about the same price others charge for washing only, at PATTEN'S No. 1408 Chesnut street.

LACE CURTAINS—GREAT SALE.—Selling off the large lot of Lace, Muslin, and Nottingham Curtains; also Cornice Loops, Centre Tassels and Gimps, at prices to suit the times—truly great bargains—at PATTEN'S Curtain Store, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

TRENWITH'S NEWS DEPOT, lately opened on Chesnut st., west of Sixth, No. 614, is a model establishment of its kind in every respect. Neatly fitted up, airy, light, and convenient, goods conspicuously displayed, everything in perfect order, it is really a pleasure to stop in his place. We have just received from him "Harper's Weekly" and "Monthly," the "Atlantic Monthly," "Comic Monthly," etc. In addition to these all the other periodicals domestic and foreign, the daily papers published here, in New York, and other places, and the latest books can be found upon his counters. He deserves success, and will secure it.

MARRIED.

BLUMNER—SENDERLING.—On the 12th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Sage, Mr. WILLIAM A. BLUMNER to Miss MARY L. SENDERLING, all of this city.

SLAUGHTER—BAKER.—On the 13th instant, by Rev. Samuel Durborow, at his residence, No. 605 S. Tenth street, Mr. JOSEPH B. SLAUGHTER to Miss ANNA VIRGINIA BAKER, all of this city.

DIED.

BROWN.—This morning, November 16, NATHAN S. BROWN, son of Thomas Brown, aged 29 years. Due notice will be given of the funeral.

CHAMBERLIN.—On the 16th instant, JOHN CHAMBERLIN, in the 76th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family, also the members of the Carpenters' Company of the City of Philadelphia, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 430 Lime street, South Camden, on Wednesday afternoon, the 18th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Evergreen Cemetery, without further notice.

EPLEY.—On the 14th instant, Mrs. WILHELMINA GIBSON, widow of the late Joseph Epley, in the 60th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 815 Walnut street, on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 2 o'clock.

HINKLE.—On the 15th inst. CHARLES G. HINKLE, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also Hancock Lodge No. 43, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 214 Williamson street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street Vault.

MABERRY.—November 14, ANN MABERRY, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the late James De Fall Fourth street, above Welch, Chester, Delaware county, Pa., on Tuesday, the 17th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Chester Rural Cemetery.

MCKARAHER.—On Friday, the 13th instant, ELEANOR, relict of the late Charles McKaraher.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Francis Fearon, No. 911 Pine street, on Tuesday morning, the 17th instant, at 9 o'clock.

SHULTZ.—On the 15th instant, JOHN SHULTZ, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, John McCoy, Stonehouse lane, First Ward, on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Philadelphia. S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 6 10

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DR. BURTON'S TOBACCO ANTIDOTE.—Warranted to remove all desire for Tobacco in entirely vegetable and harmless, and is also an excellent appetizer. It purifies and enriches the blood, invigorates the system possesses great nourishing and strengthening power, enables the stomach to digest the heartiest food, makes sleep refreshing, and establishes robust health. Smokers and chewers for sixty years cured. Price fifty cents per box. Post free. An interesting treatise on the injurious effects of tobacco, with lists of testimonials, references, etc., sent free. Agents wanted. Address DR. T. R. ABBOTT, Jersey City, N. J.

TESTIMONIALS. From the United States Treasury, Secretary's Office.—Please send a supply of the Antidote. The one received has done its work surely. O. T. EDGAR.

From New Hampshire State Prison.—Gentlemen of influence here having been cured of the appetite for tobacco by using Dr. Burton's Antidote, we desire a supply for the prisoners of this institution. JOSEPH MAYO, Warden of the N. H. State Prison.

A Banker's Testimony.—Dr. Burton's Antidote for Tobacco has accomplished all claimed for it. WALTER MANN, 1st Nat. Bank, New Albany, Ind.

From the Chief Engineer of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, Pittsburg Pa.—I have used the Antidote with great success. It is curing all my friends. H. BLACKSTONE.

A Clergyman's Testimony.—One Box of Antidote cured my brother and myself. It never fails. Rev. I. W. SHOEMAKER, Kelley's Station, Pa.

From the Police Headquarters, Lynn, Mass.—I have gained thirty-five pounds of flesh in three months by using Dr. Burton's Antidote, and all desire for tobacco is removed. W. L. WAIT, J. S.

From the "Southern Home Journal," Baltimore Md.—One box of Burton's Antidote removed all desire for the weed from me. I take pleasure in recommending it to all our readers. T. Y. SLATER, Ed. Sold by all Druggists. (10 28 wfmlm5p

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JUST RECEIVED, Per Late European Steamer, FIFTY PIECES BLACK VELVETEENS of all Qualities.

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A REVOLUTION IN THE DRY GOODS TRADE Has been caused by the inauguration of the "FAIR VALUE FOR MONEY" SYSTEM ADOPTED BY THE "BEE-HIVE." Old Stocks of dear-bought goods are reduced to "One-Half their Former Prices," AND ARE STILL "TOO DEAR BY HALF." THE "BEE-HIVE" DOES NOT REQUIRE TO REDUCE THEIR PRICES. THEIR STOCK All New, Bought at the Bottom of the Market, and Sold at Fair Profits, Outranks the supposititious bargains fulsomely promised by "Grand Sales" and "Important Notices." THE "BEE-HIVE" is now offering BONA FIDE BARGAINS IN ALL THEIR DEPARTMENTS—no catch'penny trifles to mislead, but a pure and unequivocal moderation in prices; in other words, "FAIR VALUE FOR MONEY" Will be found to pervade all the stock. J. W. PROCTOR & CO., THE "BEE-HIVE," No. 920 CHESNUT Street, 11 6 fmw PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE, No. 828 ARCH STREET. SEVERAL CHEAP LOTS OF TOWELS, TOWELINGS BY THE YARD, TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS. The largest stock of LINEN GOODS in the City. 9 30 wfm3

H. STEEL & SON WILL OFFER TO-DAY 5,000 YARDS OF COLORED SILKS, Reduced to nearly one-half the former prices. All-Wool Empress Cloth Poplins, Double Width, Reduced to 65 Cents. EMPRESS CLOTH POPLINS, 75, 87, $1. ALL-WOOL EPINGLINES, Reduced to 62½ cents. $2 SILK AND WOOL POPLINS, Reduced to $1·50. $2·25 PLAID IRISH POPLINS, Reduced to $1·35. Shawls, Cloaking Velvets, and Velveteens, at the Very Lowest Prices. NOS. 713 AND 715 NORTH TENTH ST., 11 PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN W. THOMAS, Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St., OFFERS HIS LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF WINTER DRY GOODS, EMBRACING ALL OF THE NEWEST DESIGNS AND FABRICS, AT PRICES WARRANTED TO BE AS LOW AS THEY CAN BE BOUGHT ELSEWHERE. (8 26 rp

GRAND SALE OF DRY GOODS BY HOMER, COLLADAY & CO., 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street. SALES TO COMMENCE NOVEMBER 2, COMPRISING SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKING CLOTHS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, LINENS AND WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, MOURNING GOODS, ETC. Owing to the wide reputation of their House, it is needless to detail the character of their stock. H., C. & Co. would merely state that their importations of the present season, WHICH MUST BE SOLD PREPARATORY TO REMOVAL TO THEIR NEW MARBLE BUILDING, CHESNUT Street, above Broad, Have never been surpassed in Philadelphia, containing an ENDLESS VARIETY of texture in Medium Priced Goods, as well as the CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON. H., C. & Co. would advise all desirous of obtaining GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS To lose no time before inspecting their stock, feeling assured that the UNPARALLELED PRICES At which the entire stock will be disposed of must insure RAPID SALES.

IMPORTANT SALE OF MILLINERY GOODS, COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1868. P. A. HARDING & CO., N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND VINE STREETS, Anxious to close out their Stock preparatory to moving into their NEW STORE, No. 806 ARCH STREET, OFFER FOR SIXTY DAYS A Large Assortment of MILLINERY GOODS at accommodating prices, and as extra inducement, they agree to give a discount of 10 per cent. on all goods purchased at THEIR CORNER STORE. Call and improve the opportunity. 11 16 6t

WARBURTON, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street. SACRIFICE! SACRIFICE! SACRIFICE! Having disposed of the Lease and Fixtures of the Store, The Whole of our Stock Must be Sold Out by the 5th of December. A Further Reduction of Fifteen Per Cent. On the previous great reduction of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW COST, Fifteen Cents Discount will be taken off Each Dollar Purchased. THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY. In REAL and IMITATION LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, RIBBONS, Etc., we are determined to close out the stock REGARDLESS OF COST. SALES POSITIVE AND WITHOUT RESERVE FOR THREE WEEKS. WARBURTON, 11 16 tf No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.

BONA FIDE REDUCTION IN PRICES. Not in a few isolated articles, like our Chesnut Street Competitors, BUT IN OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOAKING VELVETS, DRESS GOODS, VELVETEENS, Broche, Paisley, and Blanket Long and Square Shawls. McELROY & CO.'S, Nos. 4 and 6 North EIGHTH Street, 10 28 wfmlmrp ABOVE MARKET.

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FAMILY MOURNING. FAMILY MOURNING. EVERY ARTICLE FOR FIRST AND SECOND MOURNING WEAR. DRESS GOODS, BONNETS, SHAWLS, VEILS, CRAPES, COLLARS, ETC., At prices to compete with the present sacrifice in DRY GOODS. MYERS' New Mourning Store, No. 1113 CHESNUT street, 11 13 fmw2m GIRARD ROW.

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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727 RICKEY, SHARP & CO. HAVE JUST OPENED 7000 YARDS OF Superb Changeable Silks, At $1·50 and $1·90 Per Yard. RICKEY, SHARP & CO., No. 727 CHESNUT Street, 11 16 6trp PHILADELPHIA.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS GEORGE FRYER, No. 916 CHESNUT STREET, Invites attention to his stock of Real India Camel's Hair Shawls & Scarfs. Also, an elegant stock of SILKS, in Blacks and Colors; FANCY SILK PLUSHES, POPLINS SHAWLS, and FANCY GOODS. INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS altered and repaired, and cleaned in a superior manner. 10 30 2mrp

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC. EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE No. 107 N. EIGHTH STREET, Four doors above ARCH Street. I have now open for the FALL AND WINTER SEASON, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF BONNET RIBBONS, VELVETS, TRIMMING RIBBONS, SATINS, SATIN RIBBONS, SILKS, VELVET RIBBONS, CRAPES, LACES, HATS, FLOWERS, BONNETS, FEATHERS, FRAMES To which I would kindly call the attention of the ladies. JULIUS SICHEL, No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street. P. S.—No trouble to show goods. 10 8 rp

TEMPLE OF FASHION. MRS. M. A. BINDER, NO. 1031 CHESNUT STREET, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Just received, Fringes, Gimps, Satins, Velvet Trimming, Ribbons, Buttons, and Lace Goods in Thread, Guipure, Cluny, Valenciennes, Point Applique, Collars, Sets and Barbes, Coiffures, Handkerchiefs, White Waists, Berthas, Chemisettes. French, Scotch, and Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, choice patterns, Jouvin's Kid Gloves, Bridal Veils and Wreaths, French Corsets, Hoop Skirts, notions and small wares. Dress and Cloak Making in all their departments. Bridal orders executed with the utmost care. Mourning and travelling outfits and other transient work completed at a few hours' notice, at such rates as can not fail to please. 9 23 wfm24t

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THE DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

Lippincott's.

M. Louis Blanc discourses in the following strain in his article entitled "England and Napoleon III," in the December number of *Lippincott's*:—

I was in London when, in April, 1855, Napoleon III came over to England, and I shall never forget how deeply humiliated I felt at the sight of the extraordinary ovation it fell to his lot to enjoy in the capital of that free country. Thundering huzzas greeted his arrival; he was almost carried in triumph; the newspapers vied with each other in trumpeting his praises; the governing classes actually hosannahed him; he wished to kiss the Queen, and was welcome to it. How could any one imagine that an ally of England had been, for a moment, among the wrong-doers? Farewell to the cause of justice!

Nor have, ever since, the loudly-expressed sympathies of an influential portion of English society ceased to prop the fabric of the second of December. Lord Palmerston was the mouthpiece of the patrician flunkeyism of his class when, *apropos* of certain furious attacks levelled at Mazzini in the House of Commons, he most emphatically declared that the interest of Europe is indissolubly connected, not only with the strengthening of Napoleon's personal power, but also with the consolidation of his dynasty. With no less alacrity have all the leaders of the conservative party availed themselves of every opportunity to countenance the French ruler, insisting on his wisdom, doing homage to his firmness, pretending to be lost in admiration of his genius, rejoicing at his having so successfully muzzled the revolutionary spirit, and deeming it a wonderful piece of good luck both for Europe and France that a whole nation should have, as it were, disappeared to make room for one man!

Equally fulsome and thoughtless has been the system of adulation adopted in reference to Napoleon III by some of the leading organs of public opinion, and more especially the *Times*. Even the *Daily Telegraph*, a newspaper supposed to have been started with a view to advocate the popular cause, did not object to be enrolled for service in the Bonapartist press, and its way of sounding the note of praise borders sometimes on the ludicrous.

Need I add that the English panegyrists of Napoleon III make it a point to cry down France whenever they cry up the empire? The process has, at any rate, the merit of being logical. Is it not worth noticing, too, that in all the public festivals in Paris the shout, "Vive l'Empereur!" is always sent forth by fashionable Englishmen, who would not for the life of them shout "Vive la France!" This reminds me of the dinner which took place at the Elysee a few weeks after the *coup d'etat*, and which was likened by a modern junius to "the banquet of that Lydian King who flouted the prescience of the gods." English noblemen, English gentlemen, English ladies—these were the guests of Napoleon Louis Bonaparte on the 26th of January, 1852, "the *pave* of the boulevards still stained with blood, and the best and noblest sons of France smitten in liberty and life."

In justice to the English nation, I must say that the above sorrowful remarks by no means apply either to the working classes or to that considerable portion of the Liberal party which is represented in the House of Lords by such men as Lord Russell; in the House of Commons by such men as John Stuart Mill, Bright, Stansfeld, Forster, and Torrens; in the press, by such daily or weekly newspapers as the *Daily News*, the *Morning Star*, the *Morning Advertiser*, and the *Spectator*. The *Saturday Review* and the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in spite of their fastidious appreciation of popular rights, must also be ranked among the journals unpolluted by Bonapartism.

However, the fact remains that England has given to the Empire an amount of moral support which, although conferred on it by no other but the aristocratic interest, has greatly contributed to its maintenance.

But there is a Nemesis for nations as well as for individuals. The English governing classes must be aware by this time that they have been playing a losing game. Should they doubt it, let them examine what they have got by strengthening the power of the French Emperor. In the Crimean war, England was thrown into the shade by France. The abrupt termination Napoleon gave to the war was obviously at variance with her interests and contrary to her wishes; still, she was tamed into compliance. The treaty of alliance signed on the 10th of April, 1854, led to the famous Declaration of the 3d of March, 1856, which entailed upon her the loss of her maritime supremacy, compelling her to surrender the right of search. So little was the influence of the Russians shaken in the East by the fall of Sebastopol that they have since entirely subdued Circassia, and laid, by the conquest of the Caucasus, the foundation of their sway over Persia, thus bringing nearer the day on which they will dispute the possession of India with the English. So little was the influence of England in Europe increased by her share in the victories of the Alma and Inkermann, that when she thought fit to raise her voice in favor of Poland, Prince Gortschakoff shook at her the finger of scorn; and when she presumed to deprecate the invasion of Schleswig-Holstein, her indignant protests were scouted by Von Bismark.

As for the way in which her services were requited by her faithful ally, it is enough to say that he refused to join her in the Danish question; that he planned and effected the annexation of Nice and Savoy without caring a pin whether she liked it or not; that, having commenced the Mexican expedition with her, he altered its character, regardless of her remonstrances, and marched his army to Mexico without her; in fine, that he managed to give to France the spectacle of a Queen of England going down upon her knees at Paris before the tomb of the captive of St. Helena.

As a "contribution to history" Mr. William J. Paulding gives the following important letter from

JOHN MARSHALL TO JAMES K. PAULDING.

"RICHMOND, April 4, 1835.—Sir:—Your favor of the 22d of March was received in the course of the mail, but I have been confined to my room, and am only now resuming my pen.

"The single difficulty I feel in complying with your request arises from my repugnance to anything which may be construed into an evidence of that paltry vanity which, if I know myself, forms no part of my character. To detail any conversation that might seem to insinuate that General Washington considered my engaging in the political transactions of the United States an object of sufficient consequence to induce him to take an interest in effecting it, may look like boasting that I held a more favorable place in the opinion of that great man than the fact would justify. I do not, however, think that this, perhaps, fastidious feeling would justify a refusal to answer an inquiry made in terms entitled to my sincere acknowledgments.

"All who were then old enough to notice the public affairs of the United States recollect the arduous struggle of 1798 and 1799. General Washington, it is well known, took a deep interest in it. He believed that the real independence, the practical self-government of our country, depended greatly on its issue—on our resisting the encroachments of France.

"I had devoted myself to my profession, and, though actively and zealously engaged in support of the measures of his administration in the Legislature of Virginia, had uniformly declined any situation which might withdraw me from the bar. In 1798 I was very strongly pressed by the Federalists to become a candidate for Congress, and the gentleman of that party who had offered himself to the district, proposed to resign his pretensions in my favor. I had however positively refused to accede to the proposition, and believed that I could not be induced to change my determination. In this state of things, in August or September, 1798, as well as I recollect, I received an invitation from General Washington to accompany his nephew, the late Judge Washington, on a visit to Mount Vernon. I accepted the invitation, and remained at Mount Vernon four or five days. During this time the walk and conversation in the Piazza mentioned by Mr. Lewis took place.

"General Washington urged the importance of the crisis, expressed his decided conviction that every man who could contribute to the success of sound opinions was required by the most sacred duty to offer his service to the public, and pressed me to come into the Congress of the ensuing year.

"After the very natural declaration of distrust in my ability to do any good, I told him that I had made large pecuniary engagements which required close attention to my profession, and which would distress me should the emoluments derived from it be abandoned. I also mentioned the assurance I had given to the gentleman then a candidate, which I could not honorably violate.

"He thought that gentleman would still willingly withdraw in my favor, and that my becoming a member of Congress for the present, would not sacrifice my practice as a lawyer. At any rate the sacrifice might be temporary.

"After continuing the conversation for some time he directed my attention to his own conduct. He had withdrawn from office with a declaration of his determination never again, under any circumstances, to enter public life. No man could be more sincere in making that declaration, nor could any man feel stronger motives for adhering to it. No man could make a stronger sacrifice than he did in breaking a resolution thus publicly made, and which he had believed to be unalterable. Yet I saw him, in opposition to his public declaration, in opposition to his private feelings, consenting, under a sense of duty, to surrender the sweets of retirement, and again to enter the most arduous and perilous station which an individual could fill.

"My resolution yielded to this representation. After remarking that the obligation which had controlled his course was essentially different from that which bound me—that no other man could fill the place to which his country had called him, whereas my service could weigh but little in the political balance, I consented to become a candidate, and have continued, ever since my election, in public life.

"This letter is intended to be private, and you will readily perceive the unfitness of making it public. It is written because it has been requested in polite and obliging terms, and because I am willing, should your own views induce you to mention the fact derived from Mr. Lewis, to give you the assurance of its truth.

"With very great respect I am, Sir,
"Your obed't serv't,
"J. MARSHALL."

We take the following facts and opinions from "Our Monthly Gossip," as usual one of the most entertaining portions of the magazine:—

The Italian Opera — delicate, beautiful, exotic as it is — is perishing slowly but surely from the face of the earth. Here and there we find an uneasy ghost from the burial-place of its departed glories (for instance, Mario, that luckless stage-lover, bent by the weight of nearly sixty years) haunting the opera-houses of Europe, and still clinging to that spectral mantle for which wait the shoulders of no successor. Grisi, Rubini, Tamburini, Persiani, Labiache, all are either dead or voiceless, and the land of their birth sends out no young singers to seize the sceptres which they have let fall, to seat themselves on the thrones which they have left vacant. Italy no longer produces great musical artists nor even extraordinary voices. Her celebrated composers, too, belong as much to the past as do her great painters, and a second Rossini, even a new Donizetti or Bellini, appears to be as unhoped for and impossible a boon as another Raphael or Michel Angelo. And this decadence has taken place in spite of all the fostering patronage which fashion and royalty could bestow. Impressarios have planted and kings have watered this fragile blossom of art, but the increase has been denied them.

London, during the season, is the chosen home of the Italian Opera. This year, two Italian Opera companies flourished there—one at Covent Garden, and the other (late of her Majesty's Theatre, which was burned down some months ago) at Drury Lane. These two establishments comprised nearly all the best musical talent in Europe, and were called emphatically Italian Opera troupes. Looking carefully over the lists of the singers of both companies, we can find but three Italians who are known to fame—Patti, Graziani, and Mario. Signor Mongini, of the Covent Garden troupe, is also well spoken of, and is said to possess an excellent tenor voice. The latest sensations in the operatic world in London were created by Clara Louise Kellogg and Mad'lle Nillson—the first named an American, and the latter a Swede.

Nor need we confine our observations to Italian opera in London. Titiens, whose name is properly spelt Tietjens, the greatest "Norma," "Medea," and "Fidelio" now on the stage, is a Dutch woman. Marie Saxe, the prima donna of the Grand Opera at Paris, and the original "Selika" of *L'Africaine*, whose voice Meyerbeer pronounced to be the finest soprano in the world, is a Belgian. Her predecessor at the Grand Opera, the world-renowned Sophie Cruvelli, was a German, and her real name was Kruvel. Nillson—the beautiful, gifted Nillson, who lately aroused even the *blase* Parisians to enthusiasm by her personation of "Ophelia" in the dull, heavy *Hamlet* of Ambroise Thomas, thereby saving the opera from total condemnation, and changing an utter failure into a partial pecuniary success—is, as we have before said, a Swede. Pauline Lucca, the most renowned "Marguerite" in the world, who is equally celebrated for voice, artistic culture, power, and beauty, is of Italian parentage, it is true, but is by birth, musical education, and residence a German. The charming Desiree Artot is a Belgian. Miolan Carvalho—for whom Gounod wrote his Marguerite, his Mireille, and his Juliet, whose Pamina in the *Enchanted Flute* was a marvel of vocal and dramatic perfection, and whose Reine Topaze still haunts the memory of those so fortunate to have seen and heard it—is a French woman. Italy's favorite prima donna of the present day is an American lady, Mrs. Jenny Van Zandt, the daughter of our well-known and patriotic townsman, Signor Blitz. The finest tenor voices now to be heard belong to Wachtel, the German, and Montaubry, Naudin, and Capoul, who are Frenchmen. There are no Italian baritones to compare with the Englishman Santley and the Frenchman Faure—no Italian basso who rivals Herr Schmidt, of the Imperial Opera House at Vienna.

Against this long list we can place but few names of great Italian singers. The number comprises the veterans Mario and Ronconi, the baritone Graziani, the well-known tenor Gardoni, Mad'lles Penco and Trebelli, and, last and greatest, the world-renowned siren, Adelina Patti. Yet even the claims of this last to be considered an Italian prima donna are not incontestable, as she was born in Spain, and grew to womanhood and received her musical education in the United States.

In 1864, Meyerbeer's opera of *L'Etoile du Nord* was revived with great splendor in London, and was sung in Italian. Yet before it could be produced it was found necessary to engage M'me Miolan Carvalho and Messieurs Naudin and Faure, all French singers, to play the parts of Catnarine, Danilowitz and Peter the Great, respectively. In like manner, when *L'Africaine* was first brought out in London, Pauline Lucca and Wachtel, both Germans, were the Selika and the Vasco de Gama of the occasion. *Le Nozze di Figaro* was performed at Drury Lane during the past season. It was produced by Mr. Mapleson with great care and with a cast of extraordinary excellence, and rewarded his task and enterprise by proving a wonderful success, every seat in the house on each occasion of its performance being occupied before the rising of the curtain. The cast of this *Italian* opera (written by a German) was as follows:

"The Countess Almaviva," Mad'lle Titiens (a Dutch woman).
"Cherubino," Mad'lle Nillson (a Swede).
"Susanna," Mad'lle Kellogg (an American).
"Count," Mr. Santley (an Englishman).
"Figaro," M. Gassier (a Frenchman).

The subordinate parts were, it is true, filled by Italians; and this fact, coupled with the idea that the words of the libretto were Italian, may afford some small consolation to the devoted admirers of "real Italian Opera."

As to composers, we have only to turn to the list of operas written during the last twenty-five years to see how little the lyric stage owes to Italian art. No great Italian opera has been produced since *William Tell*, and very few have since seen the light which have outlived the season of their birth. Verdi, it is true, has, with strange inequality of power, given to the world some magnificent scenes in combination with some utter trash, and he has written some few entire operas which, by dint of dramatic libretto, striking effects, and abundance of noise, have attained to something like enduring popularity. But setting aside his contributions to the lyric stage, what remain? Petrella's *Ione*, Ricci's *Crispino e la Comare*—the list is but a short one. Of the three most celebrated composers of the present day, Meyerbeer was a German, Gounod and Auber are Frenchmen.

Go to Germany, O lover of music! and you may listen to the operas of Beethoven, Mozart, Von Weber, Meyerbeer, Gounod, Auber, sung by fresh, well-trained voices, and with chorus and orchestra of magnificent size and unsurpassable perfection. Go to Paris, and four opera houses woo you to enter and be enchanted—namely, Les Italiens, the Grand Opera, La Lyrique, and the Opera Comique, to say nothing of the witching melodies and inimitable drolleries of "Les Bouffes Parisiennes," where Offenbach is king. Go to Italy, O deluded mortal! and you will find nothing but the weakest operas of Verdi and his disciples, wretchedly sung and worse acted, but accompanied by a ballet of unparalelled splendor. The great theatres of Italy are given up to the ballet, which flourishes in rank and unwholesome luxuriance over the grave of the Lyric Drama.

—Hitherto no authentic portrait of the founder of Pennsylvania was generally known to exist, with the exception of the oil painting in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, itself believed to be copied from a medallion on ivory painted in Dublin in 1666. This represents William Penn as a young man of 22, in armor, with the family motto on one side (quite unfit for a Quaker)—*Pax quæritur bello*. Recently, however, an original crayon likeness of Penn, as he looked in middle life, has come to light, together with one of his second wife, Hannah Callowhill. They are in the possession of a gentleman who resides near Darlington, England, and who says that these portraits have remained, with others by the same artist—Francis Place, an ancestor of the present owner—as an heirloom in his family ever since they were drawn. A confirmation of this assertion occurs in Surtees' "History of Durham" (vol. IIt, p. 371), where the author speaks of "several admirable crayon drawings by Francis Place—a fine head of Charles II and William Penn and his wife" being among the number. One of the Penington family formerly lived near Darlington, and Place is known to have been on intimate terms with the Peningtons. It is presumed that during one of William and Hannah Penn's visits, Place, who was an amateur artist, drew these portraits; this would account for their being at Dinsdale, near Darlington, so far from Penn's residence. Photographs for these portraits have been sent to Philadelphia, and it is proposed to have them engraved to illustrate the Historical Society's forthcoming volumes of the Penn and Logan correspondence. William Penn's face is quite handsome, and has far more character than the ordinary portraits of him in later life, all of which are taken from a bust cut in ivory by Sylvanus Bevan, from recollections, after Penn's death. In addition to the above there is a painting on glass mentioned in the "Penns and Penningtons," which has been conjectured to be a likeness of Penn, but which is far from being well authenticated, and which more probably represents one of the Gurney family.

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OFFICE OF THE
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PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

Premiums Received from November 1, 1867, to October 31, 1868.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$803,596·74
On Fire Risks	145,205·06
	$948,711·80
Premium on Policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1867	406,845·71
	$1,355,557·51

Premiums Marked Off as Earned from November 1, 1867, to October 31, 1868.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$746,605·77
On Fire Risks	148,317·72
	$894,923·49
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc.	107,498·82
	$1,002,422·31

Losses, Expenses, Etc., during the year as above.

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$424,052·74
Fire Losses	74,485·87
Return Premiums	59,141·92
Reinsurances	36,106·51
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc.	50,586·63
Taxes—United States, State and Municipal Taxes	43,555·89
Expenses	23,908·65
	$710,837·31
	$294,585·00

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1868.

$200,000	U. S. 5 per cent. Loan, 10-40s.	$208,500·00
120,000	U. S. 6 per cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	U. S. 6 per cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. Loan	211,375·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	128,594·00
50,000	State of New Jersey 6 per cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn'a Railroad Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds (Penn'a Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000	State of Tennessee 5 per cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee 6 per cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company; principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia, 300 shares stock	15,000·00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares stock	11,300·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3·500 00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, first liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900 Par	Market value,	$1,130,325·25
	Cost	$1,093,604·26
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	322,486·94
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,178·88
	Stock and Scrip of Sundry Corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
	Cash in Bank $116,150·08	
	Cash in Drawer 413·65	116,563·80
		$1,647,367·09

PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of THIRTY PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1868, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1864, be redeemed in CASH, at the Office of the Company, on and after the 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that date. By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip no presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and cancelled on the Books of the Company.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

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FRANCE.

The Spanish Revolution has perhaps done something for the general peace of Europe during the next few months. What plans, if any, the Emperor Napoleon had formed, only those in his confidence can tell. The settled discontent with which the Tuileries regards the state of Germany had perhaps found vent this last summer in the concoction of more than one scheme or conspiracy against the quiet of the Continent. Various ideal repartitions of Europe have been designed in the Imperial Cabinet in the course of sixteen years of political dreaming, and 1868 has had, like the rest, its map, its programme, and possibly its plan of a campaign. Great enterprises might have been undertaken again in the coming winter if it had not been for the irony of Fortune, which so constantly interferes with the execution of the vague purposes of irresolute men. Prussia, at any rate, is thought to be safe till next year, when, unless anything else happens, the French Emperor will again be hard at work conquering General Moltke upon paper. All that can be hoped is that something may happen again next year, and, as the world is full of surprises, perhaps something will. The Pope may be ill, or M. Rochefort may be dead, or there will be a Great Exhibition somewhere, or a new general election to the Corps Législatif, or the Jesuits may have got into trouble by buying up all the land in Belgium, or M. Ollivier have acquired the happiest influence at home over the mind of the French Emperor. Everything will once more necessarily blow over, and the French nation be consoled with the promise for the twentieth time that the edifice is now at last about to be crowned, and a new law introduced about the public press. It is singular that a politician of the Emperor's grasp of mind should be incessantly exhausting his own treasury and the patience of Europe by these indefinite prolongations and postponements. War, it would seem, never is, but always is to be. The explanation is that the Emperor cannot but perceive that the war programme on which he is constantly forcing himself to ponder is unsuited to the real wants of his age and country. He is by no means inaccessible to the ideas of right and wrong, and a grain of conscience easily makes him sour. Those who are best acquainted with his habits and disposition appear agreed in thinking that he has no natural turn or inclination for engaging in a great and hazardous campaign. Handling the powder-barrel, and calculating the effects of its explosion, is an occupation for which he has even a predilection, but firing it would be an act of fury from which his better nature, as well as his ordinary instincts, both equally recoil. Napoleon III, like "Hamlet," might continue through whole years to brood over an enterprise which he could not bring himself to execute, if it were not for the natural tendency of political clouds to precipitate themselves in wet weather. Englishmen know by experience the meaning of "drifting into war," and the danger is lest the situation which the Emperor has partly created should in its turn produce the catastrophe from which he shrinks.

The general impression that a movenment upon the Rhine was meant to coincide (in case of Russian intervention) with a revival of Polish agitation and a Franco-Austrian expedition in favor of Catholic Poland, is doubtless founded upon a modicum of fact. Such a combination was probably one on which the Imperial fancy has rested in its passage from one phase to another and for the present, like Beau Brummel's mangled cravats, must be considered to be one more of the Emperor's failures. The advantage of the design, if it was ever really matured, was doubtless that France might thus expect to engage on her side a certain amount of revolutionary fervor. The Pope might bless the banners whose mission was to avenge the Catholic Bishops of Poland; while the scattered spirits of sedition in France, Italy, and the Austrian provinces would be distracted, if not persuaded, by the spectacle of a crusade for the cause of nationalities. Even Garibaldi would feel a little uncertain as to the path of duty, as he could not head at one and the same moment a guerilla war in Poland and in Italy. To head such a Catholic league as this would be the Emperor's delight—that is to say, if it did not cost too many lives, and if he could calculate with absolute certainty on its success. To have the Pope and the French Empress crying with joy at the news of alternate *Te Deums* at Warsaw and Baden-Baden, to see French marshals proudly prancing about at the head of military contingents from Catholic Spain and even Catholic Belgium, and to be able to hope that the excitement about Poland might make the Roman question easier of solution, in which case Italian legions might yet be fighting with enthusiasm in the Polish forests side by side with the French Zouaves—all this is a sort of political picture which the Emperor of course has often drawn at times in his romantic soul. The reconciliation of the Papacy and of democracy would seem thus to be complete; and France would get the Rhine, with the approval both of the patriots and the priests of Southern Europe. This dreamy, misty, Napoleonic fancy has been ruined, as it was sure in the ordinary course of things to be, by a very commonplace event. The Queen of Spain, who was to have played the glorified part of at once lending men to France and contributing an air of sanctity to the undertaking, has suddenly been deposed by her subjects, who could not abide an intolerable mixture of piety, misgovernment, and feminine depravity. The loss of an army on the eve of a desperate campaign is a serious affair, especially when the army is one on whose cooperation at the nick of time depends the whole success of the arrangement. Auxious as the Spanish Revolution may be to appease or propitiate the French Empire, liberated Spain is scarcely likely to embark in a speculative filibustering adventure, which at most could only end in the aggrandisement of an already powerful neighbor. And indeed, supposing that no such ingenious scheme was seriously entertained at the Tuileries as a Franco-Catholic alliance, still the explosion of a successful rebellion in Spain has not been without its uses. The dreams of an undecided person are easily disturbed. A rat behind the tapestry at the last might have kept "Hamlet" from avenging his father's ghost. No one can feel sure what the French Emperor might or might not have attempted this winter, if at the critical moment his resolution had not been shaken by hearing a noise upon his frontier.

It is not pleasant to think that the peace of Europe is at the mercy of any single man; but no condition is without its consoling side, and it is some comfort to feel that the French Emperor has his nerves. *Les nerfs*, said the philosopher, *voilà l'homme*. Napoleon III might have been a bold desperado, with the spirit and determination of a burglar. As it is, he is a sovereign who is reluctant to shed blood, who knows what military glory means to the poor and the industrious, and who in his heart, perhaps, is not sorry when something occurs to render it easy for him to put off his great conquests till another day. He would doubtless rejoice, for the sake of humanity, if Prussia at the last moment would give him a small, even the smallest, piece of tribute money. What the representative of French vanity requires is indeed rather consideration and deference than concession; and Napoleon III often perhaps sighs (in the interests of humanity) to think what a happy family the Continent would be if France might enjoy even the faintest shadow of hegemony. His policy, alternately bold and timid, humanitarian and reactionary, conclusively shows that despotic power cannot safely be entrusted even to philosophers who have what is called the popular fibre. The Empire is not peace. It has not justified the first blast of trumpets with which its chief entered the political arena. Neither, on the other hand, is the Empire war. The Empire, to Europe, means suspense. How long Prussia will consent to have the sword of Damocles hang over her head has yet to be seen; but if she does not mind it, and if 1868 is to close quietly in spite of all the rumors of the autumn, one cannot but allow that suspense is not so bad but that certainty might be worse.—*London Saturday Review.*

Observations in a Debtor's Prison at London.

From the Cosmopolitan.

All the *mondes* are represented here; the *haut* and the *bas*. Yonder is a poor fellow in for 9*s*. 10*d*., and here is Lord X., a rapid young spendthrift, the brother of a Duke, "in" for £30,000. Then we have the jolly son and heir of a well-known Englishman, who recently inherited jointly with his brother the handsome fortune of £170,000. Here also is an enterprising builder, who has failed for some £40,000, who was arrested for £30, when immediately no less than fifteen "detainers" were lodged against him. Of course, he is driven to bankruptcy, although if he had not been deprived of his personal liberty he could soon have arranged to pay twenty shillings in the pound. A young American visiting London with his wife, whose family is both respectable and wealthy, is tied here under a *capias*. He was kind enough to lend £500 to an English "friend" in Paternoster Row, who ran off with the money, leaving the lender "high and dry" in a land of strangers. There is also a very intelligent and venerable-looking foreign gentleman confined here, whose son is Finance Minister of one of the Governments of Europe. A man more generous than just is sent here for a Bond street jeweller's bill, and what aggravates the case is, that the jewels adorn less meritorious women than his wife. Women, rum, and the turf are the chief causes which bring men into this detestable den. Within the last two years, and since the disastrous crash of Overend, Gurney & Co., inability to pay up "calls on shares" has lodged hundreds in Whitecross Street Jail. The poor blind girl, "in" for £4, a debt she assumed for her father, is still here.

HOFFMAN.

An Unpublished Letter of the Governor Elect.

The following letter, remarks the New York *Tribune* of this morning, which has been handed to us, purports to have been written by Mr. John T. Hoffman. From our knowledge of that gentleman's character, we do not hesitate to pronounce it a forgery:—

To the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee—Dear Sir:—I desire to proffer my sincere gratitude to my Democratic friends, and particularly to our mutual friends William M. Tweed and Peter B. Sweeny, for having given me the nomination for Chief Magistrate of the great State of New York, and also to all the *legal* voters who gave me their support. Since, however, it is well known that a large number of illegal votes were cast for me by unnaturalized foreigners and dishonest ruffians, and on forged papers issued and prepared by villainous office-holders and seekers, and believing, as I do, that were it not so my competitor, the Hon. John A. Griswold, would have been elected by a very respectable majority, I feel in honor bound to relinquish my claim to the position, and to assure you that I stand ready at all times to serve the interest of the party, and particularly the interest of Mr. Sweeny and Mr. Tweed, in the position of Mayor, Street Commissioner, or any to which I might be fairly elected by the legal voters of our city.

Your friend, JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

—Alabama has a Harvard College.

—Yale proposes a second university crew.

—Josh Ward has begun training the Yale crew.

—The Amherst students hold a daily prayer meeting.

—Prussia is to fortify her chief railway stations.

—Half a million Arabs have died during the Algerian famine.

—France is building 200 light-draft boats—not war; oh! no!

—East Tennessee University, at Knoxville, has one hundred pupils.

—Spain has 117 seaports, 675 miles of railroad, and 94 miles of canal.

—The Spaniards have dispensed with their street saints and crucifixes.

—A Frenchman recently drank eighty-four cups of coffee on a wager.

—A Sicilian paper announces a line of steamers between Naples and New York.

—English revenue officers taking part in politics are fined $500 and dismissed.

—One-seventh of the State of Mississippi is for sale under execution.

—A topographical survey of the battle-field of Gettysburg is being made.

—A Louisianian cured his son of running away by whipping him to death.

—A Lowell voter put a five cent stamp on his ballot, thinking it essential.

—Small-pox and typhoid fever have raged in the Pacific States extensively.

—A Down-East election bettor sat in a tree-top all day Saturday. Better not.

—Carpet-bags on the top of liberty poles is a favorite Western combination.

—North Adams Mills closed Tuesday for the operatives to attend a town meeting.

—A woman in Troy has been arrested for inadvertently stealing her own chickens.

—Cincinnati proposes to chop up its election liberty-poles into fire-wood for the poor.

—Convicts in the Richmond, Va., penitentiary drink, each, $132 worth of milk a year.

—Cincinnati has a "House-raising Company." It doesn't raise houses for poor people, however.

—"The "Thanksgiving Tempus" is the special jollification of the Western Reserve boys.

—A one-armed pugilist in Colorado has issued a challenge for the championship of the Territory and $50.

—Mr. Williston, of Easthampton, gives $1000 annually for an English tutorship at Amherst.

—President Blanchard, of Wheaton College, Ill., had an article against secret societies in last week's *Courant*.

—A stone coffin weighing two tons has been found at Stamford, England, containing the remains of a Roman and his wife.

—The Yale hewers of wood are sympathizers with the Brown drawers of water. One's wood-house and the other's well-house have become bonfires.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 1 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro and Barnsville, by this train, take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10:20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1:45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2:35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3:15 P. M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

At 4:15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5:00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:00 and 11:05 A. M., 2:00 and 8:30 P. M.

11:05 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1:45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 8:05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 8:00 and 7:00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:20 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:30, 10:45 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 106 S. FIFTH Street.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3·00
At 3:30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations. 1·50

At 5:30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Florence.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3:30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 8:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $4.

At 7:20 and 11 A. M. 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7:20 and 11 A. M. 2:30, and 6 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:20 and 10:15 A. M. and 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. 2:30, 4:5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 5 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3 25.

At 1 A. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.

At 1:30 A. M. on Mondays only—New York Express Line; Fare, $3 25.

The 9:30 A. M., and 6:0 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9:30 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND JEBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY. (Upper Side)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Mainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

commencing MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 11:45 A.M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11.45 A. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:0 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

The 7:00 P. M. train from Wilmington runs daily. All other Accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

FOR BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:25 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and South-west, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 824 CHESNUT street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

EAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day [7 2] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest and the Canadas. Summer Passenger Trains leave the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc. and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10 1 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 6:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 5:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:45 P. M. Connecting at Reading with afternoon accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:0 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:1 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:52 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:20 P. M. trains from Philadelphia; returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 1:00 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia returning from Skippack at 8:10 A. M. and 5:25 P. M. Sleeping Cars for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5:00, and 6 P. M., passing Reading at 1:10 A. M., 1:45, and 10:10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 2:50 and 8:25 A. M., passing Reading at 4:40 and 7:06 A. M., and 11:40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10:10 and 11:45 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45, 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:30 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M., and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation. Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $27 50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six months, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half rate.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced rate, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points by the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Wilson streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, 5 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street; or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7:25, 8, 8:50, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6:25, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 Down Train, and 3½ and 6½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 1, 5, 9½ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 6¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:40, 8, 9:40, and 11:10 A. M., 1:40 3:40, 5:40, 8:40, 9:40 and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. and 7 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:30 A. M., 12:40, 5:40 and 8:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 3:30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6:10, 7½, 8:20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7:35 A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.

Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD, THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, September 14, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia..... 10:40 P. M.
" " Williamsport..... 6:20 A. M.
" arrives at Erie..... 9:25 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia..... 11:30 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 8:35 P. M.
" arrives at Erie..... 9:30 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia..... 8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 5:25 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven..... 7:40 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie..... 10:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 10 15 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..... 7:00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie..... 7:45 P. M.
" " Williamsport..... 8:15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..... 5:00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3:15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8:15 A. M., 3:15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8:15 A. M and 3:30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8:15 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

9 18

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill, and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.

For New York, at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods.

WALTER FREEMAN, Agent, No. 228 S. Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1107 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st

Sale at No. 1127 Callowhill street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, INGRAIN AND VENETIAN CARPETS, CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC. ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

Nov. 17, at 10 o'clock, at 1127 Callowhill street, will be sold, the balance of Furniture of a family removing, comprising hair cloth parlor furniture, ingrain and Venetian carpets, china, glassware, etc.

The furniture may be examined after 8 o'clock on the morning of sale. 11 14 3t

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE, BRONZE CLOCKS AND FIGURES, TABLE CUTLERY, WITH PEARL AND IVORY HANDLES, SWISS CARVED WOOD-WARE, BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, JAPANNED TEA TRAYS, ETC.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 17 and 18,

Commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M., we will sell an entire new plated dinner and dessert goods comprising, viz.:—Richly chased silver plated tea services of the newest designs, with urns and kettles to match; epergnes, meat dishes, soup and oyster tureens, breakfast and dinner casters, butter dishes, cake baskets, nickel silver waiters and trays, from 10 to 26 inches; liquor and pickle stands, fruit stands, entree dishes, silver plated dinner and dessert knives, with pearl and ivory handles, in morocco cases; fish carvers, etc.

TABLE CUTLERY, ETC.—Ivory balance handle table cutlery, meat and game carvers, silver plated table, dessert and tea spoons, of elegant patterns, etc.

ELEGANT BRONZE GOODS—Consisting of mantel clocks, bronze figures of various sizes, groups, vases, busts, horses, etc.

SWISS CARVED WARE—Elegant medallions, richly carved, with game, fruit, and flowers; flower stands, book-racks, jewel cases, carved groups, work-boxes, etc.

SCOTCH WARE—Also, an invoice of Scotch Fancy Wood Ware, viz.:—Vases, thermometers, watch stands, puff boxes, card boxes, cigar cases, etc.

The goods are now open for examination. 11 16 3t

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT SEPT. 13, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars; the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before the time for the departure of the trains.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Small Theft—A Pickpocket—A Bonded Warehouse Robbed—Illicit Whisky—Garroters—A Stabbing Affray—A Till Robbed—Fighters Arrested—A Deadly Assault.

—Charley Brown is a negro, and picks up all things that come in his way. On Saturday night he was standing at a bar in a rummery at Sixth and Lombard streets, when a wench came in and desired change for a five dollar bill. The bartender made the requisite change, which Charley handled and then left. He was pursued and overtaken. Alderman Carpenter sent him to prison.

—Samuel Childs, alias Alfred Towne, is the name of an individual who was arrested on Saturday, in the Spring Garden street market, for picking the pocket of a young lady of a wa let containing $3. On being taken before Alderman Massey he was held in $1200 bail for trial.

—On Saturday night the United States bonded warehouse at the N. E. corner of Penn and Lombard streets was broken into and robbed of a lot of tobacco. Yesterday Sergeant Broomall, of the Third district, recovered a box of the stolen article at the place of J. B. Howell, who was arrested and bound over by Alderman Carpenter for receiving stolen goods. Subsequently John Haney and Charles Glazier were taken into custody for committing the theft. They, with two others, who have since been arrested, have been committed by Alderman Carpenter for trial.

—On Saturday evening a wagon containing two men and three barrels of illicit whisky was taken in charge by a policeman at Second and Pine streets. The men gave the names of John McGovern and Felix O'Toole. They were locked up for a further hearing before the United States Commissioner, and the whisky confiscated by the United States authorities.

—Along the Delaware, after night, is becoming as dangerous a locality as the Schuylkill was in days gone by. On Saturday night Patrick Black and a man named Burke were walking along Water street, and when they reached Lombard street they were attacked by a party of roughs, and robbed of all the valuables they had on their persons. John Ryan and John Smith, alias Waffles, were arrested and held to bail by Alderman Tittermary for highway robbery. Yesterday they were being taken to the van, when Waffles broke through the crowd and ran to Welsh's sugar house, in which he secreted himself. After a search of an hour he was secured and taken to prison.

—Last night, at about 11½ o'clock, Patrick Flynn and Timothy Gwynn got into an altercation at Ninth and Suffolk streets, during which Gwynn shoved a shoemaker's knife into the back of Flynn. The injured man was taken to his home. Gwynn escaped and is still at large.

—At a late hour on Saturday night the money drawer of the ice cream saloon of Mr. Wilson, on Ninth street, below Auburn, was robbed of $30 and some silver coin.

—Yesterday afternoon William Jones and Robert Kennedy indulged in a free fight on Walnut street, above Eighth. Information was conveyed to Reserve Officer Ferguson, who arrested both at Eighth and Spruce streets. Alderman Jones sent them below.

—Yesterday afternoon William McKieve and some friends were walking along the Lancaster pike, when they were attacked by a rowdy crowd with bricks. McKieve was struck two or three times on the head, and received such injuries that his life is despaired of. Joseph Hart, alleged to have been one of the attacking party, is in custody, and has been committed by Alderman Maule to await the result of the injuries of the wounded man.

STRAY THOUGHTS.—Needle manufacturers should be able to see the point, and, of course, have a good *eye* about it.

—Grammarians are wont to be "moody."

—Modern mellow-horn—the whisky bottle.

—There are more horses than horse-chesnuts at Chesnut Hill.

—Cloudy, damp, and disagreeable — the weather this morning.

—Marriages in this city are on the increase. Cold weather and conjugality have a sort of affinity. Love warms up as mercury goes down.

—It is said that they are building a skating rink out Race street by Twenty-first. In anticipation, the boys are on their "rnnners" every day.

—The overcoat brigade turned out in force this morning. The fig-leaf costume can now probably be disposed of for the season.

—The managers of the Moyamensing Literary Institute will open a night school for boys, in their hall, S. E. corner of Eleventh and Catharine streets, this evening, at 7 o'clock.

—Our red-faced friend, Mr. Todd, who popularly goes by the name of "old Toddy," paid a visit yesterday to a neighbor of his, an ancient, even-tempered widow lady. Now "Toddy" takes kindly to a drop of the "critter," is especially fond of "old rye," and consequently as he sat toasting his feet at the widow's fire, it was the most natural question in the world to ask her if she didn't like that beverage. In response to his query, she said:—"Lawful sakes, no, why? old rye is meaner than rotten eggs. You kent make bread nor nothing else out on't; it won't rise any more'n our Sal at four in the morning." Toddy saw that she didn't take, and concluded that in that respect his neighbor differed from himself. Toddy takes all the old rye he can get.

FAIR OPENING.—At 7½ o'clock this evening ex-Governor Pollock will deliver an opening address at the fair for the benefit of the Pennsylvania Industrial Home for Blind Women, which will be held at the Philadelphia City Institute rooms, N. E. corner of Eighteenth and Chesnut streets. The attention of the public is called to this fair, which we doubt not will be one of the most successful of the season. The object—to aid in the establishment of a home for indigent blind women—is a very worthy one, and the fair will be enlivened by music from the orchestra of the Blind Asylum, which has long been a popular favorite. The fair will be opened this evening at 7½ o'clock, and continue each day from 11 A. M. until 10 P. M., closing on Friday evening.

DEATH OF A MERCHANT.—This morning Mr. Nathan S. Brown, of the well-known clothing firm of Wanamaker & Brown, died at his residence, of consumption. The deceased has been ailing for several years past, a portion of which time he spent in Florida, where he had gone for the benefit of his health. His death will be regretted by a large circle of friends. He lived at No, 2129 Spring Garden street.

POSTPONED.—The Coroner's inquest in the case of William Martin, who died on Wednesday night last from the effects of a wound received at the election polls, at Sixth and Tasker streets, on the 13th ult., which was continued from Saturday until this morning, had again to be postponed, indefinitely postponed, on account of the absence of witnesses.

SAD DROWNING CASE.—On Saturday night Jacob Wagner went to the wharf of the Richmond Steamship Company, for the purpose of receiving his wife on the arrival of the steamer. As his body was recovered in the Delaware yesterday morning, he is supposed to have gone asleep and fallen overboard.

WILLIAM MCKIEVE, who yesterday afternoon was struck on the head with a brick on the Lancaster Pike, an account of which will be found in another part of the paper, died this morning from the effects of the injury. Coroner Daniels will hold the inquest to-morrow.

A WAIF.—A female child, about three months old, was yesterday found on a lot on Lescher street, above Orthodox, in Frankford. A Mrs. Ann Ott has taken temporary charge of the infant.

—Kilpatrick is to lecture in Boston on "Sherman's Grand March to the Sea," the 23d. It is not stated whether it will also be played on the big organ.

—Miramon's wife, who lives in Brussels, is a tall, slender, black-eyed lady of thirty, who takes all she can get from European Courts, and then charges them with being stingy.

GENERAL GRANT.

His Return from West Point.

The N. Y. *Times* of this morning relates the following:—The President elect, accompanied by Mrs. General Grant and General Dent, of his staff, returned to the city from West Point last evening, and resumed their quarters at the Metropolitan Hotel. They left West Point on the 4 P. M. train yesterday, being escorted by General Gilmore to the depot, where General Grant purchased tickets for the party himself, and, taking seats in one of the ordinary passenger cars (and very ordinary they are on that train), rode quietly to the city unannoyed by any demonstration whatever on the route. Probably not half a dozen passengers on the train of six or eight cars were aware of the distinguished company in which they were travelling, and as the people living on the line of the road were not expecting General Grant's return before Monday, they were not on the lookout for "that famous cigar." During their stay of twenty-four hours at West Point the party enjoyed the hospitalities of General Fitcher, Superintendent of the Military Academy, at whose house Gen. and Mrs. Grant enjoyed the society of their son Frederick, which was the principal object of their visit there at this time. Yesterday morning General Grant, in company with General Fitcher, Colonel Black, and General Dent, went out and witnessed the usual Sunday morning inspection of the cadets on the *Campus*, but the remainder of the day, until their departure for New York, was spent indoors—none of the party attending service at the chapel. On Saturday evening, while General Grant and his military companions were over the river at Cold Spring dining with Governeur Kemble, the band connected with the Military Academy serenaded Mrs. Grant at the residence of the Superintendent—the greater portion of the selections being, by a curious coincidence, from the music of the great composer, Rossini, who but a few hours previous had breathed his last in Paris.

General Grant intends to remain in New York until Friday next, during which time he will partake of the hospitalities of our citizens in a quiet way, but is still, as ever, averse to any public ovation or formal demonstrations of any kind. Before returning to Washington he may pay a visit to Boston, from many of whose leading citizens he has received urgent invitations. He proposes, between now and the time he is required to assume the arduous duties of the Presidency, to enjoy a little relaxation, and to visit several of the leading Atlantic cities, provided he can be allowed to do so in a quiet way.

DISASTER.

The Collision at Fulton Ferry, New York.

The despatches to THE EVENING TELEGRAPH on Saturday announced the occurrence and many of the details of the fearful collision at Fulton Ferry, New York, by which a number of persons were killed outright and twenty-four seriously, some fatally, injured. The following testimony at the Coroner's investigation indicates that the dreadful calamity was the result of carelessness:—

George W. Broach, who was a witness to the occurrence, makes the following statement:—About 7½ o'clock this morning I went on board the Union ferry boat, at the Fulton Ferry, New York side, for the purpose of coming to Brooklyn; when I got on board the boat I went to the front, where there were about a dozen persons standing beside myself; shortly after I got there I saw the other boat, which I believe was the Hamilton, coming from Brooklyn towards the slip; the boat on which I was was in the slip nearest the South Ferry, and the coming in boat would naturally take the slip on the other side; when I first saw her she was about two hundred feet off, and was headed directly for the boat on which I was standing; she was crowded with passengers, so much so that her forward part was depressed considerably below the usual level; she kept advancing in the straight line towards the boat on which I was, until she came so near that I saw that a collision was inevitable, and with the others who were standing on front of the boat I stepped back some paces to avoid the shock. At the same time the passengers on the approaching boat were seized with a panic and attempted to get back out of the way, but so great was the crowd of people and wagons behind them that they could not move very far. In a few seconds, and during the confusion of the victims trying to save themselves, the approaching boat came up to the boat on which I was with such force that, owing to the depressions of her forward part, she ran under the guards, and, striking the under bow, was veered to one side, so that, with the force at which she was moving, the forward portion of the ladies' cabin was entirely torn away. When the Hamilton ran under the guards of the Union there were a number of people wounded, and a number of ladies were also injured. What I wish particularly to state is, that while the Hamilton was approaching towards the slip at a high rate of speed, and in such a direction as made it apparent to every one that a collision must occur, there was not the slightest perceptible diminution of her speed, and, to me, the accident appeared as the result of the most reckless carelessness on the part of the pilot in charge of the boat.

Alfred Dorlan testified that he resided at No. 33 Laurens street, Brooklyn; went on board the Hamilton on Saturday morning, just as she was about to start; the boat was very crowded, so much so that one gentleman refused to cross and went ashore; saw nothing unusual until we were about to enter the slip; saw a propeller, which appeared to be lying in front of the market slip; when we were in the middle of the river the propeller was abreast of the ferry slip; there was a strong flood tide running at the time; have been daily crossing the ferry for the past 20 years; saw nothing unusual on Saturday morning; my impression is that the engine was stopped as we were entering the slip; there was a strong eddy at the end of the pier, which, when it struck our boat, carried us down towards the Union; I heard two bells ring in quick succession just as our bow entered the slip; I saw there would be a collision, but I supposed the boat would stop before she did, as the engine was then backing; I heard some one on the upper deck call out for the passeng rs to get back; I looked up at the pilot-house, and I saw the pilot, Mr. Albertson, standing at the wheel; afterwards I heard the crash and the women screaming; saw the boy lying on the deck, with a rail lying across his body; I took it off and found he was dead.

MERRICK & SONS

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE,

Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,

Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S

PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.

D. M. WESTON'S

PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE AND HYDRO EXTRACTOR,

For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10mw

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 8fm3

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8fm3

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH, LEHIGH, and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 814 WALNUT Street. 7 2

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 BROADWAY, New York. Post Office Box, 4244. 11 13 1m

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Movements of Chief Justice Chase—Evarts' Grand Dinner—Affairs on the Pacific Coast.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.

Chief Justice Chase

started for Baltimore this afternoon to attend a session of the United States Court, to be held for one week.

General Grant,

a number of Senators and Representatives, Generals Hancock and Thomas, and Admirals Farragut and Porter, will go to Fortress Monroe on the 20th instant, to witness General Humphreys' experiments on the monster guns.

The British Government

having withdrawn its claim to the island of San Juan, thus gives to the United States sole control of Puget's Sound, and one of the best harbors between San Francisco and Sitka.

It it said that

Seven United States Senators

and all the members of the Cabinet have been invited to the dinner to be given to Mr. Evarts by the New York bar to-morrow.

FROM NEW YORK.

Attorney-General Evarts' Dinner.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—General Badeau, of General Grant's staff, stated to-day, in answer to a question as to whether General Grant intended to be present at the Evarts dinner, that it would depend on whether Secretaries Randall, McCulloch, or Welles would be among the guests, as the President elect did not desire to meet any of those gentlemen.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Stocks quiet and lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 105¼; Reading, 98¾; Canton Co., 46; Erie, 61¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 88¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 85; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 108. Michigan Central, 114; Michigan Southern, 83¾; New York Central, 125¾; Illinois Central, 141; Cumberland preferred, 35½; Virginia 6s, 56; Missouri 6s, 80½; Hudson river, 126; 5-20s, 1862, 109½; do. 1864, 107½; do. 1865, 107¾; do., new, 110½@110½; 10-40s, 103; gold, 135½; Money, 4 per cent. on Governments and 6@7 on other collaterals; Exchange, 9¼.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Cotton firm; sales of 800 bales at 29¾. Flour firmer; sales of 8000 barrels State at $5 70@7 40; Ohio at $7@9 10; Western at $ 70@9 75; Southern at 7 65@12 25; California at $6 75@10 25. Wheat firmer but quiet; sales of 15,000 bushels No. 2 at $1 51@1 54. Corn firmer; sales of 42,000 bushels mixed Western at $1 14@1 16. Oats dull at 71. Mess Pork dull at $28 75; prime mess, $22@24. Lard dull; steam, 16¾@16¾c. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.—Cotton dull at 24c. Flour more active; Howard street superfine, $6 50@7 25; do. extra, $8@10 50; do. family, $10 75@11 75; city mills superfine, $6 50@7 25; do. extra, $8@10 75; do. family, $11@12 75; Western superfine, $6 25@7 do. extra, $8 do. family, $10@10 75. Corn weak; yellow quiet and held firm at $1 59. Wheat dull; prime to choice red, $2 20@2 35; low grades, $1 60@1 75. Corn firm; new white, 88@90; yellow, 95c.@$1 00. Oats dull; Western, 68@70c. Pork firm at 29c. Bacon active; rib sides, 17¾@18c.; clear sides, 18@18½c; shoulders, 13¾@14c. Hams, 19@20c. Lard dull at 18c.

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald,

"After a lengthened period of stringency in money and an unusually depressed condition of the stock market, the week closed with a sudden cessation of the causes which produced the stringency in the one and the decline in the other. Friday last marks the day of the greatest depression in stocks, the values of which had continued to fall in the face of an easy state of money brought about as early as last Tuesday. The reason of their doing so, in contrariety to the general rule that prices advance when money is abundant, was the deep-seated distrust engendered by several previous pretended withdrawals of the greenbacks locked up by the combination of bears who engineered the whole crisis, the effect of which each time was to induce renewed speculation and consequent heavy losses. Operations in Wall street were conducted with a caution which produced duiness. Those who had their margins swept away were of course out of the street, and those who had suffered to the extent of a fraction, large or small, of their capital, had less to invest, and were more careful about locating that little. At the same time, money began to be abundant in the city. Exchange turned in favor of New York. The use of the three per cents. was made pretty easier in the banks; loans were scrutinized with more care, and a general conservative feeling pervaded financial circles. The combination found that the elasticity of business was beginning to cover the gap in the currency produced by the tying up of the twelve or fifteen millions greenbacks. On Thursday and Friday an appearance of another 'locking up' was produced through the exchanges of the Bank of the Commonwealth. On the latter day the public, who had commenced to distrust these signs as much as they had those of an easy money market, wavered in doubt, then became panic-stricken and let go of their stocks. Prices lunched their lowest, the 'bears' purchased, covered their short contracts and brought the greenbacks to light once more.

"The rate for money during the week was seven per cent, currency, with a few exceptional transactions at this rate in coin on Monday and during a few hours on Friday. Balances after banking hours in some instances did not command more than six, and for the cash in 'short' speculations in Governments a higher price would not be paid.

"The weekly statement of the associated banks shows these institutions to be richer than they were at the close of the previous week of panic and gloom, and will inspire confidence as the opening of the business for the ensuing week. There is an increase in legal tenders of $4,299,486, and a decrease in loans of $7,492,662, while the falling off in deposits is $426,129. The following is a comparison of the statement for the two weeks:—

	Nov. 9.	Nov. 14.
Loans	$156,6 2 191	$249,19,539
Specie	16,446,741	16,155,068
Circulation	34,858,637	34 249,564
Deposits	175,856 718	173,130 589
Legal-tenders	47,167,207	51,466,693

From the Tribune.

"Government bonds opened with a firmer feeling; 6s of 1881 sold at 111¾; 5-20s of 1862, 108¾@109; new 65s, 109¾; 67s, 109¾; 68s, 110; currency 6 per cent. sold at 116. Express shares were dull. Merchants' Union sold at 20; Adams, 46½. Railway shares were higher for all the active stocks. New York Central and Erie were the chief points of interest in the market, the former advancing to 119½ and the latter to 41¾, with heavy transactions. Reading sold at 98¾. Michigan Southern 83. St. Paul 68¾. St. Paul preferred 85. Rock Island was largely dealt in at 103½ to 104¼. The Northwestern shares were active, and heavy purchases were made of both classes of the stock, the common selling at 84, and the preferred at 84½. Fort Wayne sold at 107½. Hudson 125½. At the Regular Board the transactions in New York Central, Erie, Reading, and Cleveland and Pittsburg were very heavy. Erie preferred sold at 63. Hudson 125½. Cleveland and Toledo 98, Lake Shore 92, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 169. St. Paul 69½, St. Paul preferred 84@84½; Chicago and Alton sold at 135 for both common and preferred stocks. At the 1 o'clock Board, New York Central and Erie continued excited, the former selling at 118½, and the latter at 40¾@41. After the board the market was active until the close of business in the Long Room, at 3½ o'clock. Erie sold up to 43, receding again to 42¾; New York Central sold at 1 1, receding to 120½; Reading, 99½. The Northwestern shares were very strong, the common selling at 86¾ the preferred 86½; the balance of the list was from ¼ to 1 per cent higher, and the market active and excited at the close. Government bonds were firm throughout the afternoon, with a moderate business doing on the street after the boards."

FURNITURE.

I. LUTZ,

FROM PARIS,

No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.

Just received, a fresh stock of fancy articles of

FURNITURE,

Suitable for Holiday and Wedding Presents.

These articles of Furniture have been manufactured to order, and are warranted to stand this climate, and will be sold [10 27mwfimrp

AT A SMALL ADVANCE.

FOURTH EDITION

PARAGUAY.

Misconduct of Minister Washburn—He Abandons American Citizens to the Cruelty of Lopez.

The Conduct of Minister Washburn.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The *Evening Post* has important Paraguay correspondence recounting the infamous outrages committed upon Americans by the misconduct of Minister Washburn.

It is asserted that Mr. Washburn left the country, and abandoned to the barbarous Dictator Lopez two American citizens, Porter C. Bliss and George F. Masterman, both of whom were, moreover, employed in the Legation, and were thus officers of the United States.

The correspondent adds still further that while the English and French fleets are hastening to Paraguay to rescue their people, Washburn has not even called for our fleet, which lies idly in Rio, while Lopez is torturing and murdering at his own sweet will.

Obituary.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.—Thomas Armstrong, of the firm of Armstrong, Cater & Co., the oldest active merchant in this city, died on Saturday, aged ninety.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—The second period of the October term began this morning, and considerable time was consumed in disposing of the numerous applications for excuse from service made by jurors summoned upon the new panel.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Michael Fitzgerald, charged with illegal voting, in which the trial was continued on Friday last, and the prisoner was released upon bail, Mr. Mann, representing the prosecution, this morning appeared prepared to try the case. The defendant's name was called, but non *respondet* Mr. Mann, notwithstanding remonstrances by Mr. Brooke, representing the defendant, then said that this was no more than he had expected when the continuance of Friday last was acquiesced in; it had already cost $200 to bring this man here, and now he would ask that his bail be forfeited, and a bench warrant granted to bring him in. His Honor granted the application, saying he thought the defendant had acted in bad faith towards the Court.

Catharine Cato, colored, was tried for assault and battery upon Annie Tobin, a little white girl. It was testified that the defendant chased the child as she was going to school, and struck her, frightening her so much as to endanger her health. The defense, in rebutial of these allegations, produced evidence of good character.

DISTRICT COURT No. 2—Judge Hare—John C. Watson vs. The Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad. An action to recover damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained through the negligence of the defendants. It was set forth by the plaintiff that his horse and carriage were being driven by a boy across the defendants' road, at Tacony, and the horse, becoming frightened at the engine, ran along the line of the road instead of across, and the train overtook him, killing the animal and destroying the wagon. The defense alleged that the train was stopped in order to give the team an opportunity to cross, and when the accident occurred the train was going at the rate of six miles an hour, and the engineer had not a moment's warning of the danger. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Brewster.—The feigned issue list was taken up this morning a jury being in attendance.

The Commonwealth vs. David J. Kennedy, trustee et al. This was a claim of escheat to the Commonwealth of the property now known as Lamon's tea store in Second street, above Chesnut, it being alleged that the owner of it died leaving no lawful claimants. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Ludlow.—His Honor had before him this morning the insolvent list and miscellaneous business.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The November term of the court was opened this morning, John P. O'Neill, Esq., appearing as United States Attorney. General Cadwalader was appointed foreman of the Grand Jury, and the gentlemen of that body were instructed by the court as to the duties of their office and were dismissed to business. The list of revenue cases indicates that the business of the term will be quite full.

DISTRICT COURT, No 1—Judge Thayer—William Leon vs. Elizabeth Mettinger, Administratrix of the estate of John Miller, deceased. An action to recover damages for an alleged breach of contract under the following allegations:—The plaintiff purchased from the defendant a hotel at the Falls of the Schuylkill, and the latter, in the negotiation, represented that the water upon the place was perfectly good for drinking, washing, and other house purposes, whereas, in truth, the plaintiff, after taking possession, found the water impregnated with nauseous chemical materials issuing from Powers & Weightman's laboratory above. On trial.

New York Stock Quotations, 2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	122¾	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	108¾
N. Y. and E. R.	50¾	Mil. & St. P. com.	68½
Phil. and Rea. R.	100	Adam Express Co	48
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	88⅝	Wells, Fargo & Co.	28
Cle. and Pitt. R.	85	U. S. Express	45
Chi. and N. W. com.	86	Gold	136½
Chic. and N. W. prf.	86¾	Market irregular.	
Chi. and R. I. R.	105¼		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, NOV. 16

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

100 sh N Penna	34½	100 sh Read	49'44
100 sh Phil & E	29⅝	200 do	s. 5. 49½
5-0 sh St Nich Ci	1	3700 do	s.b10. 49½
300 sh Read R	49¾	400 do	s. 49⅝
5 do	c&p. 49¾	200 do	s&c.m. 49⅝
100 do	s5. 49'44	200 do	s. 49¾
200 do	49¾		

SECOND BOARD.

61 sh Penna R	s. 53¾	100 sh Hestonville	10¾
50 do	53¾	100 sh N Penna	s60. 33
100 do	s. 53¾	300 sh Reading	s. 49⅞
5 sh Leh V R	54¾	200 do	s.b10. 49⅞
2 do	54¾	200 do	49⅞
18 do	54⅞	100 do	c. 49⅞
200 sh Big Mt	s. 6½	100 do	b5 wa&c. 49⅞
300 sh Shamokin Ci	7¾		

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.

LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,

9 18 No. 1035 CHESNUT Street.

PARLOR CROQUET,

A Fine Assortment, $10 Per Set.

A LARGE VARIETY OF NEW GAMES.

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A large assortment of new styles of French Paper Paper and Envelopes in boxes already stamped. Paper and Envelopes stamped in Colors gratis.

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CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

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PHILADELPHIA,

OFFER A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

IMPORTED BRONZES,

AT [9 28 mwfsmrp

VERY LOW PRICES.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Dyer Investigation—Office-seekers at the Capital—The "Intelligencer's" New Programme.

DEATH OF ROTHSCHILD.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 16.

The Dyer Court-Martial,

which met this morning, attracted a large crowd, and the interest in it, which had pretty well died out, seems to be revived. General Rodman was the only witness examined to-day. It not expected anything new will be elicited beyond what was brought out by the Ordnance Committees of the two houses.

The Cuban Filibuster Committee,

which was announced to call upon the President and Secretary Seward to-day, has not made its appearance. It is hardly probable that any committee will come here for the purpose of asking the Government to consent to engage in such business.

Secretary Seward,

who had an interview with the President to-day, expresses the opinion that no organization of importance exists in the United States having designs upon Cuba.

General Grant's

absence from the city, and the published statement that he refuses to consider applications for office, does not diminish the size of the bundle of letters received every day at the headquarters bespeaking various places under his administration, from Cabinet positions down to petty post offices. Gen. Badeau, Grant's secretary, has a way of disposing of these which, however it may fail to gratify the senders, certainly gives Grant little trouble.

The "Intelligencer"

of to-day contains a three-column article praising Thaddeus Stevens as a statesman and patriot. It holds him up as an example to living public men of all parties.

FROM EUROPE.

Banquet to R. J.—Affairs in Spain—Progress Towards a Monarchy—Death of Rothschild.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, November 16.—The corporate authorities of Brighton will give a banquet to Reverdy Johnson and George Peabody on Tuesday next.

MADRID, Nov. 16.—An immense demonstration came off here on Saturday in favor of a monarchical form of government. Addresses were made by Olozaga, Martoz, Serrano, Prim, Topete, and others. Not less than 50,000 persons were present.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Baron James Rothschild, head of the house of Rothschilds, bankers, died here yesterday.

From Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 16.—Frank H. Robbins, formerly a confidential clerk in the employ of Frazer & Berns, saddlery and hardware manufacturers here, has been detected in extensive embezzlements. His latest exploits were in collecting money from the creditors of the firm, and there is reason to believe that he is operating extensively in the Western States in this manner.

Earthquake in New Jersey.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Four distinct shocks of earthquake were felt in Elizabeth, N. J., last night about 10 15 o'clock. The four shocks continued some twenty seconds, and chairs, tables, beds, and other articles of furniture swayed to and fro.

Heavy Robbery.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Richards & Boss, No. 6 Barclay street, were robbed of money and valuables to the amount of $5000, yesterday. No arrests have been made in connection with the affair.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Officer Charles King, of Jersey City, was dangerously stabbed by a German named Miller last night.

New York Stock Quotations, 4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	122¾	Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	87
N. Y. and Erie R.	51	Chi. and R. I. R.	105¼
Ph. and Rea. R.	99⅝	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	108⅝
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	84	Gold	136⅝
Cle. and Pitt. R.	85¼	Market irregular.	
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	85¾		

AMUSEMENTS.

[For additional Amusement: see Third Page.]

CONCERT HALL—MISS KELLOGG.—Mr. Max Strakosch takes pleasure in announcing the first appearance, since her return from Europe, of the renowned American Prima Donna, MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, IN TWO GRAND KELLOGG CONCERTS AND A FAREWELL MATINEE, to take place during the week commencing the 23d of November, assisted by several distinguished artists. The sale of tickets to commence on Saturday, Nov. 21, at 9 A. M., at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 CHESNUT Street. Particulars in future advertisements. 11 16 tf

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BALTIMORE.

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FRANCIS T. KING, President Central Savings Bank.

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C. F. BETTS, Secretary.
J. L. LUDLOW, Consulting Physician.

R. M. GIRVIN, M. D., JOS. F. KOERPER, M. D., } Medical Examiners.
C. STUART PATTERSON, RICHARD LUDLOW, } Counsel.

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